Fifth Series Vol. XXXVII, No. 25

Tuesday, March 26, 1974
Chaitra 5, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY
No. 4(7) 3
6.12.82

(Vol. XXXVII contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Price : Rs. 4 00

CONTENTS

No. 25—*Tuesday, March 26, 1974/Chaitra 5, 1896 (Saka)*

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 446 to 450 and 455	1—28
Short Notice Question No. 3	29—34
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 444, 445, 451 to 454, 456 to 458 and 460 to 464.	34—44
Unstarred questions Nos. 4520 to 4529, 4531 to 4549, 4553 to 4651 and 4653 to 4719	44—206
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported Electronics Equipment lying waste in the LRDE, Bangalore	206—17
Re. Question of Privilege	217—19
Papers Laid on the Table	220—23
Amendment to Directions by the Speaker—*Laid*	223—24
Messages from Rajya Sabha	224
Conviction and Release of Member—	
(Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee)	224—26
Matter Under Rule 377—	
Shortage of Cement and Coal in Gujarat	226—28
Gujarat Budget, 1974-75—General Discussion and Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill	228—66
Motion to Consider	228
Shri P. G. Mavalankar	228—33
Shri Bhaljibhai Parmar	233—35
Shri A. K. M Ishaque	236—38
Shri K. R. Ganesh	239—48

*The sign+ marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit . . . . . 248—66

Clauses 2, 3 and 1

Motion to pass 266

Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit 266

Demands for Grants, 1974-75—

Ministry of Industrial Development and Department of Science and Technology . . . . . 267—350

Dr. Saradish Roy . . . . . 268—79

Shri Ram Singh Bhai . . . . . 279—86

Shri S. A. Muruganantham . . . . . 286—96

Shri Rajdeo Singh . . . . . 296—302

Shri E. R. Krishnan . . . . . 303—309

Shri S. R. Damani . . . . . 309—14

Shri Chiranjib Jha . . . . . 314—20

Shri Surendra Mohanty . . . . . 320—28

Shri Debendra Nath Mahata . . . . . 328—33

Shri S. N. Singh Deo . . . . . 333—36

Shri Shrikishan Modi . . . . . 336—41

Shri Chhotey Lal . . . . . 341—45

Shri D. K. Panda . . . . . 345—47

Shri B. V. Naik . . . . . 348—50

Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya 350

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 26, 1974/Chaitra 5, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पेट्रोल, मिट्टी का तेल, डीजल तथा गैस के मूल्य

*446. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 को पेट्रोल, मिट्टी का तेल तथा डीजल का प्रति लिटर मूल्य तथा भोजन बनाने के काम आने वाली गैस का प्रति किलोग्राम मूल्य कितना था तथा अब कितना है ;

(ख) इनके मूल्यों में शामिल सरकारी शुल्कों तथा करों की प्रतिशतता कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकारी करों का अंश समाज के उन कमजोर वर्गों के लिए कम किये जाने का विचार है जो गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे निर्वाह कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The retail selling prices per litre of petrol, kerosene, high speed diesel oil and cooking gas (per kg.) in Delhi and Bombay as on 1-1-1969 and as at present (with effect from 2-3-74), alongwith the percentage of Central rates of duty and taxes included therein are given below:—

	Retail price		% age of duty and taxes included	
	1-1-1969	2-3-1974	1-1-1969	2-3-1974
	Rs/Ltr.	Rs/Ltr.		
Petrol:				
Delhi	1·02	3·14	68	72
Bombay	0·98	3·19	77	75
Kerosene:				
Delhi	0·50	1·00	46	47
Bombay	0·44	0·91	53	51
High Speed Diesel Oil :				
Delhi	0·83	1·00	67	48
Bombay	0·77	0·97	73	53
Cooking Gas :				
Delhi	1·52	1·75	18·3	19·7
Bombay	1·29	1·47	18·6	21.3

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(d) Does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said thrice in the past that in the case of long answers a statement should be laid on the Table of the House. You please instruct your officers accordingly.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : वास्तव में मैंने जो सवाल किया था वह दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता इन चार महानगरों के बारे में किया था लेकिन उत्तर में इस सब को उड़ा दिया गया है। जवाब केवल दिल्ली और बम्बई के बारे में दिया गया है। उस के बारे में भी अगर स्टेटमेंट दे दिया गया होता तो हम को उस का अध्ययन करने का समय मिलता। जब मुझ को कठिनाई आ रही है तब पता नहीं और सदस्य क्या करेंगे।

शासन इस वक्त बात पर जोर देता है कि हम बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को घटायेंगे, कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोकेंगे, किन्तु इस वक्तव्य से इस बात का पता चलता है कि लागत का जो मूल्य है उसे और प्रत्यक्ष बाजार में जो आता है उसे देखे तथा इस के अन्तर्गत सरकार की तरफ से जो कारभार होता है उस को गिने तो पट्रोल के बारे में समझा जाता है कि आज की स्थिति में जिस का दाम सिर्फ 78 पैसा होता है उस पर 2 रु० 36 पैसे सरकार की वजह से 3 रु० 14 पैसा पेट्रोल का दाम हो जाता है। 1969 में जब पेट्रोल का दाम मुश्किल से 32-33 पैसा होता था उस समय सरकार की ड्यूटी 68 पैसे थी और उस तरह से 1 रु० 2 पैसा उस का दाम होता था। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक पैट्रोल, डीजल और कैरोसिनका सम्बन्ध है, सरकार जो ड्यूटी लगाती है उस के सम्बन्ध में कोई क्राइटेरियन उस ने तय किया है कि लागत मूल्य के आधार पर कितने प्रतिशत ड्यूटी उस पर लगाई जायेगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इस मसले पर काफी डिटेल में पार्लियामेंट में बहस हो चुकी है कि क्या क्या उसूल हैं जिन को सामने रख कर हम कीमतें मुकर्रर करते हैं। शाह कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी है। मोटे तौर पर यह है कि चूंकि डीजल आम ट्रांस्पोर्टेशन के काम में आता है, खेती के काम में ज्यादा इस्तेमाल होता है इस वास्ते इसकी कीमतें न बढ़ाई जाएं, इनको कम रखा जाए। पैट्रोल ऐसी चीज है जिस को बचाने से हम नेफ्था बचा सकते हैं और उससे फर्टिलाइजर की पैदावार बढ़ती है। इसलिए हमारी यही कोशिश है कि पेट्रोल की कीमत को बढ़ा दिया जाए ताकि लोग उसका कम इस्तेमाल करें और हमें नेफ्था फर्टिलाइजर बनाने के लिए ज्यादा मयस्सर हों।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी मैंने पूछा था कि क्या कुछ क्राइटीरिया है। आपने पैट्रोल के बारे में बता दिया है कि नेफ्था के लिए पैट्रोल की बचत होनी चाहिए। चुनाव में जिस ढंग से हैलीकौप्टर उड़ाए गए उससे नहीं लगता कि पैट्रोल की आप बचत करना चाहते है। जहां तक केरोसीन का सवाल है आपने वक्तव्य में बताया है कि 46 परसेंट ड्यूटी को बढ़ा कर आपने 47 परसेंट कर दिया है। एक परसेंट इसका बढ़ा दिया गया है। आप कैसे कहते है कि हम कोशिश कर रहे है कि लोगों को यह सस्ता मिले। आपने एक प्रश्न के जवाब में पिछले दिनों कहा था कि कैरोसीन की डीजल में मिलावट होती है इस वास्ते हमने कैरोसीन के दाम बढ़ा दिए है आज की स्टेटमेंट में वे दाम बिल्कुल एक है यानी कैरोसीन का दाम भी एक रुपया और डीजल का भी एक रुपया। फिर आपने कहा कि हम कैरोसीन को ब्लू करने की कोशिश कर रहे है। किसानों को जो डीजल चाहिए होता है और आप छोटे आदमी को जो केरोसीन चाहिए होता है उसके लिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनको कार्ड देने में क्या कठिनाई है। आपने कहा है कि कटौती इन में करने का आपका कोई विचार नहीं है। कैरोसीन के दाम घटा कर और वह लोगों को सस्ता मिले इस के वास्ते उनको कार्ड देने की क्या आप व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : अगर डीजल और कैरोसीन के बीच में हमें चुनना हो कि किस की पैदावार को हमें ज्यादा बढाना है, किस को ज्यादा अहमियत देनी है तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि डीजल को हमें ज्यादा अहमियत देनी होगी । इसलिए हमने कैरोसीन की प्रोडक्शन का कम करके उसी तनासुब से डीजल की पैदावार को बढाया है। यह इस वास्ते किया गया है ताकि डीजल की कमी न हो और अगर कैरोसीन की थोडी बहुत कमी गावो मे हो तो उसको हम लोग बरदाश्त कर सकते हैं।

कार्ड के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है । मैंने खुद दौरा किया है और देखा है कि ब्लाक डिवेलपमेंट आफिसर्स ने जो किसान हैं उनको कार्ड बना कर दे दिए है । उत्तर प्रदेश में पजाब मे हरियाणा मे जहा ज्यादा लोग ट्रैक्टर इस्तमाल करते है जहा पम्पो का ज्यादा इस्तमाल होता है वहा कार्ड बना कर दे दिए हैं । वैस्टर्न यू० पी० में सौ लिटर एक पम्प के लिए और तीन सौ लिटर हर ट्रैक्टर के लिए कार्डों के आधार पर जो बी० डी० आज ने बना कर दिए, डीजल दिया जाता है । किसान कार्ड ले कर पम्पो पर जाते हैं और वहा से उनको डीजल मिल जाता है । मैं मानता हू कि डीजल को कही कही तकलीफ महसूस हो रही है । कमी की रिपोर्टें हमारे पास आ रही है । लेकिन हम कोशिश कर रहे है कि उसको भी जल्दी से जल्दी निकाल सकें ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी कैरोसीन और डीजल की कीमतें घटाने का कोई विचार है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां । अभी कोई विचार नही है

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : मत्री ने बताया है कि जो कार्ड बाटे गए है उनके आधार पर सौ सौ लिटर महीने का उनको डीजल मिलता है । मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूं कि झांसी जिले में डीजल हर महीने पाच लीटर से ज्यादा नही दिया जाता है। क्या वह इसकी जांच करवाएंगे ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : पाच लिटर हर रोज का होगा ।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : तीन रुपये आने जाने मे खर्च करे और पाच लिटर डीजल लें यह कैसे हो सकता है । महीने का मिलता है ।

श्री भान सिह भौरा : आपने कहा है कि डीजल की पैदावार आप बढा रहे है । आपने यह भी कहा है कि सौ लिटर कार्ड पर दिया जाता है । पजाब में शायद 20 लिटर मिलता है । लेकिन जा कर आप देखे कि कार्ड ले कर लोग जाते है और आठ आठ दिन पैट्रोल पम्पस पर लोग बैठे रहते है लेकिन उनको डीजल नही मिलता है । इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : हम रेलवे से प्रार्थना कर रहे हैं कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी वेगन चलाए और डीजल को मजिले मकसूद तक पहुंचाए । कभी कभी रेलवे की हडताल की वजह से वैगंज के मूवमेंट में जरा दिक्कत आ जाती है —

श्री भान सिह भौरा : वहा फसलें तबाह हो रही है । कब तक आप इसका इन्तजाम कर देंगे ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : कोशिश कर रहे है कि रेल मत्रालय इस काम में जल्दी लाए । हमने उन से इस बारे मे प्रार्थना की है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय रेल मत्री ने आपकी प्रार्थना स्वीकार कर ली है क्या ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : कर ली है ।

श्री राम सूरत प्रसाद : आपने कहा है कि पैट्रोल की खपत को कम करने के लिए कीमतें बढ़ाई गई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा करने से कितने प्रतिशत पैट्रोल के कंजम्पशन में कमी आई है ?

आपने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों में कार्ड दे दिए गए हैं डीजल आयल के लिए। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में कार्ड नहीं दिए गए हैं। क्या इसकी भी जांच करा कर ऐसी व्यवस्था आप करेंगे कि वहां भी कार्ड दे दिए जाएं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : खपत में कमी का एक्जैक्ट अंदाजा लगाना कठिन है। लेकिन हमारा एक अंदाजा यह है कि 15 से 20 परसेंट तक पैट्रोल के इस्तेमाल में कमी आई है कीमतें बढ़ने की वजह से।

कार्ड वैस्टर्न यू० पी० में हो गए हैं। अगर ईस्टर्न यू० पी० में अभी तक नहीं बने तो मैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तवज्जह इस तरफ दिलाऊंगा

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Last November, an excise duty of Rs. 1 per litre on motor spirit was imposed. Then I think a commitment was made in the House that the amount realised from this particular excise duty would be earmarked for the improvement of urban transport in the big metropolitan cities. Was this taken into consideration when the different Ministries co-ordinated their views on the fixing of the price? What has been done about it?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It is the constant endeavour of Government to improve....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That I know. I want to know whether this money realised out of the Re. 1 excise duty on every litre of motor spirit imposed last November is going to be allotted specifically for the improvement of public transport in cities like Calcutta and others.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: This should be one of the charges. I would only like to point out here that when a sum of Rs. 200 crores was required for meeting our requirements of petrol and petroleum products, now for the same quantity we require about Rs. 1300 crores. We have to find the additional money somehow or other. I fully appreciate that the improvement of the urban transport is necessary and that is receiving the constant attention of Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I think that is not immediately relevant to the main question. Next question; Mr. Unnikrishnan.

Central and State Government dues from F.A.C.T

*447. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of dues payable by the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited at the end of the accounting year 1972-73 to different State and Central Goernment agencies as well as other public sector undertakings and the broad outlines of each case,

(b) whether some of these dues have not been included in the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Company for the year 1972-73; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the total loss of the Company for the year 1972-73 after adding all these dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

STATEMENT

Dues payable by the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., at the end of the accounting year 1972-73 to different State and Central Agencies as well as other public sector undertakings and broad lines of each case.

Name of the State & Central Government agencies and other public sector undertakings	Amount of dues (Rs Lakhs)	Broad outlines of the dues
1 Government of India	4613 17	Project loans and Working Capital
2. Government of India	447 28	Interest accrued but payable after 31-3-1973
3 Hindustan Copper Ltd	233 71	Advance for Khetri Contract.
4 District Collector	87 56	Provision for land acquisition.
5. I F C I.	73 46	Loans and Interest for Udyogmandal Projects
6. M M T C of India Ltd	31 84	For the supply of Sulphur and rock
7. Kerala State Electricity Board	17 87	Power supplies.
8. S.T.C of India Ltd.	15 41	For supply of sulphur
9. Fertilizer Corporation of India	9 21	For ammonia supply and Advance received for works done.
10 Sales Tax Authorities	6 86	For payment of Sales Tax
11 Director of Agriculture, Kerala	6 71	For Government manures sales etc.
12 Cochin Refineries Ltd	3 90	For naptha supply
13 Kerala Government Loan and Interest	3 21	Loan for construction of Houses under Industrial Housing Scheme
14. Hindustan Steel Ltd.	3 55	For supply of steel.
15. Income Tax Department	1 57	Provision for Income-tax
16 Kerala Soaps and Oil Ltd	1 11	Advance on contracts
17. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	1 07	Supply of spent acid
18. Employees State Insurance Corporation.	1 09	Provision for ESI Contribution

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN Sir, not only is the statement inadequate and incomplete, but I would even suggest that it is false, and I do not know from where this gentleman collects his information If his Ministry is responsible, then they will have to be hauled up before the House for giving such misleading information to the House If the public sector undertakings heads are responsible, they will have to be hauled up by the appropriate committees of this House, because there is a matter of privilege also.

Now, to begin with, may I ask whether the hon Minister is aware—to take only one example—that the FACT owes a sum of Rs 40 2 lakhs to the Travancore Cochin

Chemicals, and if so, is it shown in this statement and, if not, why? Secondly, why is he concealing this information from the House? Thirdly, what were the serious audit objections taken to the way the company's funds are mismanaged and squandered and thus bringing down and running this organisation? Has he any information about the audit objections and, if so, let him give me the details.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: And also, whether it is a fact or fiction.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Most of what my hon. friend says is fiction.

MR SEAKER: You to reply to Mr. Unnikrishnan's question and not Mr. Dandawate.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN I would like to state here that whatever was the annual statement of accounts which was placed before the annual general meeting, it had been duly audited by the statutory auditors That is a correct report. It has been verified by the auditors. There are some dues which are in the nature of contingent dues. Those are contingencies and they are also shown in the balance-sheet but as a separate item under contingencies. This is the normal procedure which is followed by all the public sector undertakings. There is nothing wrong in that The Comptroller and Auditor-General has not passed any adverse remarks. My hon friend has probably read some press reports and he is going by those press reports. I do not know why he has got into the habit of making such sweeping allegations against the management and against the Ministry.

AN HON. MEMBER: And you.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: And me.

SHRI K P. UNNIKRISHNAN In the statement, he has mentioned item 6, MMTC of India, owing Rs. 31.84 lakhs for the supply of sulphur. Will the supply of hydrogen chloride and chlorine get into contingency accounts and, if so, what kind of accounting is it? He has not answerd my question regarding the TCC dues at all. Before he attempts to call my question a fiction. I would humbly request the hon. Minister to pay a little more attention to these things before coming here and giving us fiction in this House. Would he please answer my point?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Certainly, with great pleasure. The items shown as liabilities which are given in the statement which is laid on the Table of of the House are accepted liabilities. Contingent liabilities are those liabilities about which there is still some dispute going on As soon as the dispute is settled one way or the other, we shall take a final decision These items are: claims from the Kerala State Government Electricity Board, from the Employees State Insurance Corporation, from the Central Excise authorities, differential due on naphtha, differential due on ammonia, claims from the Central Sales Tax, etc. These are contingent liabilities amounting to Rs. 10.39 crores or so Those are shown in the balance sheet and the profit and loss account.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: This is not what I am asking I have asked a specific question regarding the supply of chlorine, payment to Travancore Cochin Chemicals. I want an answer for that.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN When we buy chlorine, etc this is accepted as a liability and shown as such Any liability about which a dispute arises is shown as contingent liability; that is the normal procedure

SHRI RAMACHANDAN KADANNAPPALLI: According to the statement excise duty on ammonia, etc to the tune of about Rs. 3 crores is not shown in the balance sheet The accounts are thus manipulated and they show a loss of only Rs. 2.32 lakhs to project an image of efficient management. May I know the reason for not including it in the balance sheet? Is it due to mismanagement of FACT?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: No, Sir; there is no mismanagement in FACT. FACT is being managed very well The annual accounts for the year 1972-73 were audited and they were placed before the annual general meeting and the board of directors and according to the normal procedure it goes to the Comptroller and Auditor-General and if there is any doubt about anything, an explanation is

asked for. All that had been done and I do not know how the hon. Members are accusing us of falsifying accounts; all sorts of adjectives are used; I think it is rather unfair.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know whether the affairs of FACT have ever been investigated by the Public Undertakings Committee after 1967? It was investigated by that Committee in 1967; and it was not in good shape then. I happened to be a member of that Committee then and I knew that FACT was not doing well. That is why I want to know whether it has ever been examined by the Committee on Public Undertakings after 1967 and what are the findings of such examination?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We have read the comments of the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Of his time, not of my time. A special and was held to go into the affairs of the FACT. The special audit report has conveyed its impressions and the matter has been handed over to the CBI for holding an enquiry. The whole matter is being looked into.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, the hon. Minister stated that one of the items of the contingent liabilities of this company was on account of unpaid employees' state insurance liabilities. May I know from the hon. Minister, what is the amount claimed by the Employees' State Insurance Authorities, and on what ground the company is disputing the liability on account of employees state insurance?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The amount of claim from the Employees State Insurance Corporation is Rs. 2.69 lakhs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why is it being disputed by the company?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The accountants have raised certain objections. The matter is being looked into.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't be overzeal-ous. Is it because of these objections that things are being delayed?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is, whether the points in dispute are within your knowledge?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I do not have with me the exact details.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that there was no audit objection. I would like to know from him. Whether there was any audit objection in regard to the loss of Sulphur which amounted to about Rs. 8 lakhs. The Minister said that there was no audit objection.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He has said in his reply that there was no audit objection.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I would like to know whether there has been any audit objection in regard to the loss of Sulphur which amounted to about Rs. 8 lakhs. If so, why has there been such a loss, even with 10 per cent increase in the use of Sulphur. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister, whether it is a fact that FACT Management have entered into an agreement with M/s. Prayon and Company and about Rs. 13 lakhs was written off by the Management. Is it a fact or not? Is it also a fact that this claim of Rs. 13 lakhs was reduced to Rs. 1,70,000. I would like to know whether it has been shown in the balance sheet or not.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Sir, my hon. friend is probably referring to a report that appeared in a newspaper called 'Malayala Manorama' and this refers to....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Not at all. I am not referring to that.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The observation of the Statutory Audit-Para (a), of the report—wherein they have stated that they had been given to understand of the shortage of Sulphur, Rock

Phosphate, packing material etc. on verification conducted after 31-3-73, valued at this amount. In the Addendum to the Directors' Report, it has been stated: 'With reference to the remarks of statutory auditors, the stocks of Rock Phosphate and Sulphur for the year 1972-73 have been taken as found in actual stock verification.'

Sir, the hon. Member belongs to that area and he knows that in these factories, huge stocks of Sulphur, Rock Phosphate or raw materials are dumped and get accumulated. No exact amount can be calculated. This is done on an approximate basis. Stock verification is done on approximate measurements and the auditors have said 'We have taken what was given to us in the approximate measurements.'

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, my second part of the question has not been replied to.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Expansion proposal from M/s. Pfizer

*448. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Pfizer has submitted an expansion proposal for Doxicycline;

(b) when this proposal was submitted and what are the salient features of the proposal;

(c) what would be the impact on I.D.P.L. in case Doxicycline is approved and recommended for licensing to Pfizer; and

(d) which are the Indian firms which are marketing this preparation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. M/s. Pfizer Ltd. submitted an application in August, 1972 for a licence under the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of Doxycycline and other drugs. The capacity for Doxycycline applied for is 5,000 BUs per annum, and the scheme was estimated to involve an additional investment of Rs. 2 crores. No import of equipment is envisaged.

(c) The application is under consideration. The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. has been issued a letter of intent for the manufacture of 5000 BUs of Doxycycline on February 22, 1974

(d) The following firms have been granted price approval for selling Doxycycline formulations:

(1) La Medica, Delhi.

(2) Wockhardt Pharmaceuticals, Bombay.

(3) Aristo Pharmaceuticals, Bombay.

(4) Khandelwal Laboratories, Bombay.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether it is a fact that the application of M/s. Pfizer for manufacture of Doxycycline was once rejected by the Ministry and it was reconstructed with favourable recommendations later, adversely affecting the Indian sector of that industry and if so, the reasons therefor? If not, will Government hand over the whole matter to the CBI to enquire into it?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: There is nothing to hand over to the CBI. M/s. Pfizer are an Indian firm in which there is foreign equity capital of 75 per cent. They, along with other Indian firms, have applied for licences and that matter is under consideration. No definite decision has been taken so far.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: He has not answered whether it was once rejected and reconstructed again with favourable recommendation

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It very often happens that applications are sub-

mitted and may be due to a state having been fixed and the application having to be disposed of by that date, the applications are technically rejected and they are asked to resubmit them. In this case I do not know the exact reason for which he says the application was rejected. I will look into it.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The Minister said that M/s. Pfizer's application is under consideration. While considering it, will Government take into consideration the fact that if doxycycline is imported instead of giving licence to M/s. Pfizer to manufacture it, the country will save about Rs. 2 to 3 crores by way of foreign exchange?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It is our policy to try to produce bulk drugs which are being imported at present. When some firms submit an application for import of such bulk drugs, one of the conditions for granting the licence is that within a specified period they will start manufacturing that particular drug in the country. It is on that principle that we grant licences not only to M/s Pfizer but to other firms also.

SHRI K. S CHAVDA: Out of parts (a) to (d) part (c) of my question has not been answered. In Part (c) I had asked as to what would be the impact on IDPL in case Doxlcycline is approved and recommended for licensing to Pfizer. IDPL is already incurring losses. It will incur more losses.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Whenever any applications are received for import of any particular drug, we take into consideration the indigenous production capacity available in the country and also we keep very well in view the interests of any public sector undertaking that is involved. Only after giving due consideration to the interests of the public sector organisation we take a decision

मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों द्वारा रेल गाड़ियों का लूटा जाना

*449. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या फरवरी, 1974 के अन्त में रतलाम (मध्य प्रदेश) के निकट एक रेलवे स्टेशन पर आदिवासियों द्वारा एक वैगन लूटने के प्रयास में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल की गोली से एक आदिवासी की मृत्यु हो गई थी;

(ख) क्या आदिवासियों द्वारा इस प्रकार लूटने की घटना पहले भी हुई है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and b(). Yes, Sir.

(c) With a view to prevent incidents of looting of wagons by miscreants, the following special preventive measures have already been taken:—

1. Goods trains running at night in the Section are escorted by Armed RPF personnel.

2. Pickets have been posted at vulnerable stations like Megh Nagar, Udaigarh, Bajrangar and Annas.

3. Railway track in vulnerable areas in this section is being intensively patrolled by the Police supplemented by Armed RPF personnel.

श्री भागीरथ भंवर अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अपने प्रश्न में पूछा था कि इस के अलावा भी इस लाइन पर लूट हुआ करती है ? [ ] तो उस का कोई उत्तर मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस मार्ग पर निरंतर लूट हुआ करती है उसका कारण क्या है ? और अभी तक जितनी लूटपाट हुई है उस सिलसिले में कितनों का पता लग चुका है और कितना माल बरामद किया गया है। क्या इन लूटपाटों में रेलवे के कर्मचारियों का भी

हाथ होता है ? तो शासन ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मान्यवर, यह जो सेक्शन है इस पर लूट मार के वाकयात होते रहते है। 1972 मे यहा लूट क 6 वाकयात हुए और आर० पी० एफ० का एक बार गोली चलानी पडी। 1973 मे वाकयात हुए जिन मे 6 बार गोली चलानी पडी जिस से एक मुजरिम मारा गया है, और जो ताजा मामला हुआ है इस में भी आर० पी० एफ० को गोली चलानी पडी और उस मे एक आदमी मारा गया है। अब चोरी क्यो करते है यह तो चोरो को मालूम होगा। इस इलाके मे खास कर खुराक की गाडिया की लट की जाती है।

श्री भागीरथ भवर : मत्री जी न बताया कि यहा निरन्तर लूटपाट होती है मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या इस क्षेत्र मे भुखमरी और बेकारी अधिक है इसी कारण लूट हुआ करती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप ने सवाल रेलवे के बारे मे पूछा, लकिन अब आप भुखमरी और बेकारी के बारे मे उन से पूछ रह है। क्या आप का मतलब है कि भुखमरी होती है इसलिए गोली न चलाया करे लट लेने दिया कर ? रेलवे मिनिस्टर को क्या पता कि क्यो ऐसा हो रहा है ?

श्री भागीरथ भवर : मैं जानना चाहता हू कि कारण क्या हैं जो निरन्तर लूट-मार होती है। क्या शासन ने इस का पता लगाया है कि इस का एक मात्र कारण यह है कि भुखमरी और बेकारी की वजह से ही लोग गाडियो को लूटा करते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member wanted factual information which he gave. It is not a very relevant question.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मत्री जी ने बताया कि आदिवासियों ने ट्रेन को लूटा तो आप ने यह कैसे जान लिया कि आदिवासियों ने ही लूटा। यह उन के चरित्र पर लाछन है।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जिस आदमी को पुलिस न गोली मारी थी वह पहले जख्मी हुआ और उस न चार और आदमियों का नाम बताया और पाचों के पाचों आदिवासी है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मत्री जी ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर मे बताया है कि वहा पर बहुत लूट पाट होती है 1973 मे 8 लूटपाट की घटनाए हुई इस के पहले भी अनेकों हुई है और प्राय अनाज के वैगनो का लूटा जाता है। इस मे स्पष्ट है कि बकारी भुखमरी है। वहा का आदिवासी 50 पैसे रोज कमाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भी यही पूछ रहे थ जिन का मैंने नाम लिया। फिर आप क्यो पूछ रहे है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मत्री जी न स्वीकार किया कि अनाज की गाडिया लूटी जाती है उस क्षेत्र मे और वहा का आदिवासी 50 पैसे रोज कमाता है इसलिए केवल गाडिया ही नही अपितु यात्रियों का और उन के सामान को भी लूटते हैं। तो क्या आप उस क्षेत्र मे अधिक अनाज भेजने की व्यवस्था करेंगे या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को इस बात का आदेश दें कि जो भुखमरी है उस को दूर करने के लिए वह अधिक अनाज भेजें जिस से रेल गाडी का लूटना बन्द हो ?

MR. SPEAKER: This should be addressed to the other Minister

उनका काम अनाज भेजना नहीं है उन का काम गोली चलाना है। अगर कोई गाड़ी लूटेंगे तो उन से यह निपटेंगे। अगर आप को बेकारी भुखमरी का प्रश्न करना है तो दूसरे मंत्री को सवाल भेजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष जी आप ने ठीक कहा कि रेल मंत्री का काम गोली चलाना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय जी नहीं उस का मतलब यही है कि प्राटेक्ट करना है सामान का। इसलिए माननीय कल्याण जी का प्रश्न इस से ताल्लुक नहीं रखता है।

श्री राम सिंह भाई मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस लाइन पर अक्सर लूट पाट होती है। क्या इस मामले में उन्होंने सोचा है कि गोली चलाने के अलावा कोई और उपाय है जिस से नुकसान न हो?

अध्यक्ष महोदय यही तो वह भी पूछ रहे हैं। आप ने कोई नई बात तो नहीं की।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष जी उन का सवाल उचित है कि गोली चलाने के अलावा कुछ और कदम उठाने की सोच रहे हैं?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी पहले गोली नहीं चलायी जाती है पहले उन का चैलेंज किया जाता है। इस मामले में जब उन को चैलेंज किया गया तो वह भाले और चक्कू छुरिया निकाल कर आर० पी० एफ० पर हमला किया। इसलिए पुलिस को सेल्फ डिफेंस में गोली चलानी पड़ी।

श्री एम० एम० बर्मा लूटने की नौबत तब आती है जब अनाज बन्द वैगनों में भेजा जाता है। क्या मंत्री जी कोशिश करेंगे कि अनाज को खुले वैगन में भेजें ताकि इस की नौबत न आये और आदमी आसानी से सामान ले जा सके और फिर पुलिस को गोली न चलानी पड़े?

Wagons lying idle for Repairs

*450 **SHRI PATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of wagons lying idle in Railways awaiting repairs or under-repairs and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to overhaul these wagons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINSTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

(a) Wagons are not lying idle indefinately in shops or sick lines awaiting repairs or under repairs but are regularly attended to and made fit for traffic on day to day basis The present daily average number of such Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge wagons under repair or or awaiting repairs are 19437 in terms of four wheeler units

(b) The following steps have been programmed for execution in the Fifth Plan period

(i) The Sicklines are being modernised and expanded for effective and rapid repairs of Sick Wagons.

(ii) Additional capacity for overhauling the wagons in workshops is being created by.

(1) Setting up a new wagon repair workshop at Vijayawada on the South Central Railway.

(2) Expanding the overhauling & repair capacity in Jagadhri Workshop of Northern Railway Jhansi Workshop of Central Railway, Raipur Workshop of South Eastern Railway and Kota Workshop of Western Railway.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD. Before I put my supplementary, I would request the hon. Minister, and failing which you, Sir, to explain the second sentence in part (a) of the statement which reads:

"The present daily average number of such Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge wagons under repair or awaiting repairs are 19,437 in terms of four-wheeler units."

I would like to understand what is the meaning of this.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI. This is very clear. It mentions that four-wheeler units which are either on the sick line or in the repair shops are about 19,437.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Is it the daily average?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Yes, it is the daily average.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Now I put my supplementary. I would like the Minister to tell us what is the average life of a wagon and what is the average time taken for reconditioning a wagon.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: For Reconditioning of box wagons by Periodical overhaul is done at intervals of 6 years; for four wheelers the interval is five years; and for brake vans this is two years. The time taken for such repairs varies from three to fifteen days.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: What percentage does this figure of 19,437 come to out of the total number of wagons on line with the Railways?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: approximately 4.4 per cent.

SHRI BISWANATH ROY: Is it a fact that the largest number of wagons under repair or for repair is in the North-Eastern Railway and if so, whether the equipment for repairs are not sufficient in that Railway?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The fact is that there is large pilferage of components and spares of the wagons there. That is why there is a large number of sick wagons in that region.

डा० गोविन्द राम रिछारिया : मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखा है उसमें यह लिखा है कि जो मरम्मत के कारखाने हैं उन की कैपेसिटी को बहुत एक्सपैंड कर रहे हैं तो उस में मेट्रल रेलवे का जो कारखाना है उस वर्कशाप को कितना बढ़ा रहे हैं? उस की कैपेसिटी को दुगुना या तिगुना कितना कर रहे है यह स्पष्ट करने की कृपा करें।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : एक नया वर्कशाप विजयवाड़ा में खोला जायगा और रायपुर का जो वर्कशाप है उस की कैपेसिटी 7 हजार से 1 हजार कर दी जायगी। झांसी का 14 हजार से 21 हजार किया जायगा और कोटा का 9 हजार से 12 हजार किया जायगा।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know what are the total wagon requirements of the Railways going to be during the Fifth Plan period and whether the present total number which are in operation falls less than the estimated requirements and if so, what is the total number of new wagons for which orders have been placed?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: For carrying an additional 300 million tonnes of freight, the Railways would require

about one lakh more wagons in the Fifth Plan period. The total number of wagons that the Railways are holding today is 4,43,098

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Have you placed orders for one lakh wagons?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI. Our requirement would be one lakh wagons, but we have placed orders so far for 17,000

SHRI A P SHARMA A few days back it appeared in th enewspapers that 33 per cent of the total number of wagons that the Railways have—the hon Minister has said that it is about 4 lakhs—are under repair But today he has said that it is about four per cent May I know which one is correct? Because, the statement that had appeared in the *Statesman* a few days back has not been contradicted Another thing that I would like to know is what is the programme for fulfilling this target of one lakh more wagons that we may require in the Fifth Plan period

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI· I am sorry the hon Member who is so much associated with the Railways does not understand the difference between periodical overhaul and repairs The percentage of wagons under repairs is 4 4 approximately and the percentage in respect of overdue periodical overhaul is 22

SHRI A P SHAMA Overhaul is an other term for repair What difference does it make? They are also not in running condition

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI If a wagon becomes sick, it is sent to the repair shop, it is off the line If a wagon is to go for periodic overhaul after six years, it may go after seven years but it is on the track itself

MR. SPEAKER Shri Panna Lal Barupal—not here

Shri Gajadhar Majhi—also absent

Shri Raghunandan Lal Bhatia—absent

Shri P Gangadeb—also not there

Shri Mohinder Singh Gill—absent.

Shri Devinder Singh Garcha—also absent

Shri S R Damani

Power Generation During Current Year

*455 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the position of power generation has shown any improvement during the current years in relation to last year; and

(b) if so what are the reasons for the continuing power cuts in several States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) There has not been any significant improvement during the current year in power generation, compared to the last year The power supply position in the country continues to be difficult mainly due to an increase in the demand for power, and delays in commissioning new projects On account of this restrictions on power supply are continuing in many States

SHRI S R DAMANI It is very strange Sir that last year due to shortage of power our production suffered to a great extent in agriculture as well as in industry

The hon Minister has said that this year the supply position will improve Now in reply to my question, it has been said that due to the increased demand the shortage is continuing May I know from the hon Minister whether he has investigated the causes for such shortages and what action has been taken to improve the generating power?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD The Ministry has discussed with all the Electricity Boards and the officers of the State Governments in granted detail the shortfall in power There are two very

important reasons. One is inadequate maintenance and the second one is delay in the commissioning of certain projects which were supposed to come within the Fourth Five Year Plan period. In consultation with the Central Water & Power Commission the State Electricity Boards have drawn up a procedure for better maintenance of the existing units and also steps have been taken to expedite the commissioning of the new projects and it is hoped that in the coming months the power position will improve.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The hon. Minister has just said that certain power projects which were to be commissioned have been delayed. May I know as to by what time these projects will be commissioned. I would also like to know how many projects are at present working at less than 60 per cent of its efficiency.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: Of the new projects which are supposed to come in the near future, one is the Badarpur power station. Another one is at Bhatinda. One more is at Faridabad I have not got the full list of projects which are supposed to come up this year

As I just now mentioned, steps are being taken to expedite the commissioning of these projects.

As far as generation is concerned, I do not have the list of projects which are generating at less than 60 per cent of their capacity.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE. I would like to know whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that in UP, because of the drastic power cut, in Kanpur alone, the fertiliser factory is closed and the textile workers are working only for one shift and nearly 54,000 workers are on the streets and even the defence production is going to be affected seriously. This is also happening in Banaras and all other places, in the whole of U.P I would like to know what positive steps are being taken to avoid this crisis because ultimately this will result in all-round loss.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): We have been trying to help U.P. by discussing this matter with the neighbouring States and persuading them to supply power to U.P. During the last few months, on an average, something like 2.5 to 3 million of units a day are being supplied to U.P. by the neighbouring States of Punjab, Haryana, M. P. and Bihar. Sometimes it goes up to 3.5 etc. Part of the power of Badarpur is going to U.P. We have also given whatever assistance has been asked for by the U P. Government At Harduaganj when there was a breakdown they had asked for an officer and we sent the Member (Thermal) from here to help them to overcome the difficulties So, these are the things which are done to help them to overcome the difficulties that have cropped up We are aware of the problem and we do try to help them as much as we can, as we have done for the last few months

SHRI P K DEO: Is it a fact that many of the remunerative hydel-power schemes have been kept pending consideration of the Government on the plea that these are under consideration because of the Krishna-Godavari Commission or because of the Narmada Commission, etc. Sir, it is heartening to find that the present Minister has taken an initiative in the matter to give clearance to some of the projects and has called a meeting of the C Es of the various States so that a compromise formula could be arrived at. So, in view of the anxiety and in view of the fact that the country is passing through severe power crisis, may I request the Minister to consider the inclusion of the Upper Indravati Project which would result in power generation costing 3 paise per unit? Would he expedite it as early as possible?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I think the hon. Member has made the suggestion to me personally also. I have promised him that we will examine this further.

RE SHORT NOTICE QUESTION 3

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल में मेरा नाम आ गया है । अगर आप मुझ से पूछ लेते तो अच्छा रहता, उस हालत में यह यहां नहीं आता . . . .

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता : तो फिर यह कैसे आ गया ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is something unusual; I have asked my staff about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let it be made clear that the question is not regarding Honourable Speaker..(*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: It would have been much better if he had asked me. Please don't be impatient. It is something very unusual; and, I think, we have also been caught amiss in it. If some other Member had been involved in it, I would have given a ruling. But it is my own case; therefore it is very difficult. Neither did the Minister ask me whether this question can be answered. He did not ask me. Strangely enough my own staff did not confirm that this question has already been sent, and he has followed it up.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Then, shall we postpone it, Sir? (*Interruption*)

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: We should consider the dignity of the Chair....

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Really speaking, I am responsible. When I saw the Short Notice Question, since it was the discretion of the Minister to reply or not, I accepted it. When I saw your name, I thought that I should accept it. There is nothing wrong done on my part. I am responsible for this.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, I am on a point of submission. Shall we postpone this question? Through you, Sir, I request Prof. Dandavate to postpone this because there might be some offshoots....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of any off-shoot.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: This is entirely my point of submission.

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you one thing? There is no question of any of shoot. This has happened thus. I was there and Prof. Dandavate was also in the same train. He did not know anything. When I met him at the plateform I said 'Look here, this is happening even under our very nose. I am very unhappy over it'. This is what I told him. Later on, I am very sorry that somehow he sent in this question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, I am on a point of order. The matter relates to rule 54. Let it be made quite clear that if there has been any lapse, that is in the Office of the Speaker and not elsewhere. The Office of the Speaker has to be convinced first that this is a matter of public importance. Unless it is made clear that it is so, the Minister cannot give his opinion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already confessed that whereas I know each and everything in regard to the case of a Member, when it concerns the Speaker, the staff never informed me. It is comething really very strange that I had no information about this.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What hapened to you could also have happened to somebody else.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before he answers the question, since a submission was made by the hon. Member, Shri Salve, I request the Hon. Minister to answer this. Through this question, supplementaries will emerge and, as a result, the prestige and dignity of the Speaker will be enhanced. That is why I have put this question.

DR. KAILAS: Sir, just now you made observation that under your nose all this is happening.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't be overzealous. I think this is not the Speaker's person but, this is an administrative matter and so I am allowing it.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: My submission is this. The very prestige of the Speaker might be enhanced. That is not the question. The question that is very pertinent before the House is this. Since the question is relating to the Speaker and the dignity of the Speaker, I request Prof. Dandavate to withdraw this question. That is because you have not been consulted and you have not been taken into confidence. You know nothing about this. The Minister's reply might or might not enhance your prestige. He should inform you in advance anything that concerns you.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. May I tell you one thing? When I saw the question, it was not concerning me or my prestige or anything of that kind. Somehow it has come. If I do not allow it, it will create another confusion. Why should I not allow him?

So far my own staff is concerned, I am not going to ignore them. So far as that comes between the Minister and myself he should have informed that he is sorry for that.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Unauthorised Occupation of seats Alloted to V.I.Ps. Escort.

SNQ. 3. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is true that when the Speaker of the Lok Sabha was travelling by the Frontier Mail from Jullundur to Delhi on March 11, 1974, the compartment next to the Speaker's air conditioned coach was shown as occupied by the Speoker's police escort, though the escort was not accompanying the Speaker,

(b) Whether complaints have been lodged with the Railway authorities that the seats shown as allowed to Speaker's escort were in reality allotted to other passengers after unauthorised payment to the Railway staff by the passengers; and

(c) if so, what steps are taken to prevent such malpractices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) One bay consisting of 10 seats in a third class unreserved coach running by 32 Dn. Frontier Mail of 10.3.74, in which the Speaker, Lok Sabha, was travelling from Jullundur to Delhi, was earmarked for the escorts of the Speaker is the police personnel had approached the station staff at Amritsar for this purpose.

(b) At Delhi Main Station some passengers approached the Speaker, Shri Dhillon, and complained that his escorts had not travelled upto Delhi and that this accomodation had been sold to other passengers on some consideration. The matter is under inquiry.

(c) Instructions have been issued that any complaint against misuse of accommodation by GRP personnel should be immediately investigated and authorities concerned intimated to take remedial action. Railway checking staff is also being alerted to check such malpractices. This case has been forwarded to the police authorities concerned viz. AIG/ GRP, Patiala, for further action.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before I ask the supplementaries I must make it explicitly clear if I had forced this question, I am convinced, by placing this question before the House the dignity and the prestige of the Speaker will be enhanced. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, in the reply that has been made by the hon. Minister there are certain contradictions. I am glad that some portions have been omitted but even after omission there is a degree of contradiction that still exists. I would first

like to ask a definite question regarding contradictions. I would like to know specifically whether you want to confirm or contradict that when the hon. Speaker was travelling by this train whether there was any police escort that was accompanying the Speaker at all? In the modified statement you neither confirm that nor reject that. So, I would like to have a categorical answer in this regard.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The information received by us from the GRP lines, Patiala headquarters was that they had deputed four GRP staff for escort duty with the Speaker. This was on 10th March, 1974 ex Amritsar to Ambala.

MR. SPEAKER: I came from jullundur.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: This was the information received by the railways from GRP lines, Patiala. So, accordingly these people travelled from Amritsar to Ambala At Ambala the new escort had to be provided upto Delhi by somebodyelse. But they did not turn up. As I have already stated, the matter is under inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: We leave it here. I tell you the whole story. It is much better if any person—Speaker or Minister-is travelling he should be told that he is accompanied by some escort. I came and just entered the train. I did not know. Nobody informed me at jullundur that there was any escort for my protection When I got down at Delhi the people in the next compartment, of whom two of them were known to me, said they wanted to complain to me. And pointing to three or four constables, they said "Those persons had accupied an adjoining compartment and outside they have written on "Escort to Dr. Dhillon, Speaker, Lok Sabha". I took serious objection to it and I said "What a strange type of escorts you are! You have written outside that Mr. so and so is sitting here inside so that even if anybody does not know where I am, he may feel tempted to come in on reading it. Then, pointing to those persons who had occupied the compartment they said that they had allowed other to enter, that is, other passengers to enter, who paid Rs. 4 each to the police. There and then on the platform, I called two railway staff officers. I said, "Well, this is a complaint made to me in your presence, and you are to inquire into it".

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE. Has any action been taken?

MR. SPEAKER: Then, when I came at the platform, Prof. Madhu Dandavate met me, and I said 'Look, what has gone wrong? If in the name of my escort, knowing that I am sitting there, this could happen, what about others?'. Then, the first thing that I did on reaching my residence was to send a complaint to the AIG of Railway Police, and I have heard nothing after that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, आप इन से पूछिये कि 25 दिन हो गये उसकी जांच अभी तक पूरी हुई या नहीं

MR. SPEAKER· I think we may proceed to the next item.

SHRI PILOO MODY· Did you write to the Railway Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I will write only after hearing from the officers

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

.Offer from Kuwait for supply of more furnace oil

*444. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kuwait has offered to supply more furnace oil to India to meet our needs; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Additional quantities of furnace oil offered by Kuwait National Petroleum Corporation, London have been accepted. However these cover only a part of the deficit in Furnace Oil availability against demand during 1974. In view of steeply increased oil prices, efforts are being made to curb the consumption of furnace oil to the extent feasible by improving efficiency of utilisation, supplying substitute fuels, particularly coal which is indigenously available etc

Medium and major schemes for irrigation during last three years

*445. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medium and major schemes for irrigation drawn and completed during the last three years; and

(b) the nature of programme being drawn for the purpose during the Fifth Five Year Plan and to what extent it is going to meet the requirements of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) In the last three years, proposals for 46 new major and 192 new medium irrigation projects were sent by the State Governments. In these three years, the Planning Commission approved of the implementation of 15 major and 39 medium projects as new schemes of the Fourth Plan. 3 major and 70 medium schemes have also been approved for implementation as new schemes of the Fifth Plan. 4 major and 45 medium irrigation projects, on which work had been continuing from earlier plans, were completed in the last three years.

(b) The draft Fifth Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 2401 crores on major and medium projects. Most of the continuing major projects and all the continuing medium projects and proposed to be completed. In addition, work is proposed to be started on a number of new schemes and irrigation potential of 6.2 million hac, is proposed to be added. This programme is about double of what would be achieved in the Fourth Plan, and is considered adequate in the context of overall resource availability.

Policy for Transfer of Employees viz., Husband and Wife

*451. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy laid down for the transfer of employees *viz.* Husband and Wife in case one is working under th Railyays while the other is working in the service of a State Government; and

(b) whether any instructions have been issued to keep such of the employees (viz. Husband and Wife) at one and the same Station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The policy is to consider sympathetically requests for transfer to the place where the spouse is working, though actual transfers depend on administrative convenience. Instructions to this effect already exist.

Effect felt by coal mines due to inadequate wagon acquisition programme

*452. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Board's decision not to step up wagon acquisition programme would effect the production of Coal Mines; and

(b) whether some States have expressed their views in this regard and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Arrangement made for supply of crude oil through Commerce Ministry

*453. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether his Ministry has made any arrangements through Commerce Ministry for the supply of crude oil to meet the various requirements of the country; and

(b) if so, whether any foreign country has agreed to meet India's full crude requirements?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) and (b). While no such arrangements have been made so far, avenues of joint economic cooperation with a number of oil producing countries are being explored. Bilateral arrangements with a number of Gulf countries for the supply of crude oil have also been or are being made.

No single country's assistance has been sought to meet India's full crude requirements. It is also not proposed to do so.

Request from Punjab Government for supply of H.S.D. and fertilizers

*454. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab has requested the Central Government to increase the supply of high speed and light diesel oil alongwith that of fertilisers on the basis of its agricultural requirements and its being the major contributor towards the stocks of foodgrains of the Centre; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Punjab has asked for increased supply of fertilizers and diesel oil both HSD and LDO for the State.

(b) This request has been accommodated to the maximum extent possible

Visit of Indian experts to Afganistan for Flood Control Measures

*456. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) whether a delegation of Indian experts is likely to visit Afghanistan to explore the feasibility of flood control measures in that country; and

(b) if so, what would be the composition of this delegation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. One expert is likely to visit Afghanistan shortly for preliminary discussions and necessary studies.

भारत बंगला देश संयुक्त नदी आयोग की दिल्ली में बैठक

*457. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री पी० वेंकटया मुडबया :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और बंगला देश के संयुक्त नदी आयोग की सातवीं बैठक 28 फरवरी 1974 को हुई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां तो गंगा नदी के पानी के बटवारे में आयोग ने क्या निर्णय किया ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) (क) और (ख) जी हां। संयुक्त नदी आयोग की सातवी बैठक 28 फरवरी से 2 मार्च 1974 तक नई दिल्ली में हुई थी इस बैठक मे गंगा के जल के विभाजन पर विचार नही किया गया था।

Supply of Power by Sugar Factories

*458. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that sugar factories in the country can supply 1600 million KWH of electricity to the public; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and steps taken to use this power?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Government have examined the suggestion made from time to time for utilisation of power plants in sugar factories for electricity supply to the public utility system grid Even if it were possible to arrange to utilise the entire installed generating capacity (of the order of 200 MW) of the plants in sugar factories when the plants may be available in the non-crushing season, the energy contribution could be only a fraction of one per cent of the country's requirements Further, even generation of energy of this order will not be feasible without the conversion of boilers to use coal in addition to bagasse as fuel and addition of balancing equipment and facilities to the existing installations in the sugar factories at considerable capital cost. The power plants in the sugar factories are relatively small with capacities ranging from 0.5 to 5 MW and their locations are distributed over a large area. The cost of conversion of the boilers to use coal as an additional fuel, addition of balancing equipment and facilities and necessary strengthening of the transmission and distribution system to utilise the power generated by these isolated small power stations will be disproportionate to the benefits to be derived. The proposition, apart from being not economical, will not help in relieving the existing power shortage immediately or to any significant extent.

Locomen strike for implementing 10-hours duty on Northeast Frontier Railway

*460. DR RANEN SEN
SHRI P M MEHTA

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether recently in the Northeast Fronier Railway there was a strike by locomen on the demand for implementation of the 10-hours schedule which was agreed upon by Government,

(b) whether Government took deterrent action against the workers who had joined the strike,

(c) if so, reasons therefor, and

(d) what were the reasons for the delay in implementing the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) to (d). Some Loco Running Staff on Northeast Frontier Railway on their own started claiming rest on completion of 10 hours duty from the time they signed on at the starting station loco shed since 16th February 1974 Disciplinary action has been initiated against defaulting staff for participation in the agitation and wilful disobedience of extant orders, in addition to the action taken under section 100-A of Indian Railway Act.

There was no provision in the original statement of 13th August, 1973 that the 10 hours duty will be introduced within a specified limit; rather it was stated that the mode and manner of implementation would be worked out.

The implementation of the 10-hour duty schedule in case of loco running staff has already started from 1st December, 1973. As the full implementation of 10-hour duty schedule requires the extensive additional facilities by way of running rooms, crew vans, loop lines, staff quarters and recruitment and training of about 20,000 locomen, the scheme can be introduced only in a phased manner.

Oil supplies from Oman to India

*461. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oman has decided to help India for the first time in the oil crisis;

(b) if so, whether the Minister of Development of Oman recently visited India; and

(c) to what extent Oman has agreed to supply oil to India during the year 1974?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) to (c). In the context of recent changes in the world crude oil supply position, the possibilities of setting up joint ventures with some of the Gulf countries are being explored. The matter was discussed recently with the Minister of Development of Oman during his visit to India. The proposals are in a very preliminary stage and it is too early to give any details.

Death of a girl due to fall of burning coal ash at Rajghat Power House

*462. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a minor girl was killed by the fall of burning coal ash at Rajghat Power House, Delhi on the 23rd February, 1974;

(b) whether any inquiry has been instituted into the mishap; and

(c) if so, the findings of the inquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). There was no accident in the precincts of the Rajghat Power House on 23rd February involving any loss of life. However, on 24th February 1974, a minor girl died due to the collapse of loose cinder, when she along with some others, was rummaging for coal bits in old mounds of dumped ash. Ash from the Rajghat Power House used to be dumped for a number of years in nearby areas where recently a Jhuggi colony has come up. A departmental enquiry has been held by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. It has brought out that this was a case of an accident.

Probe into expenditure incurred on Nagarjunasagar project

*463. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to institute a high level probe into huge expenditure incurred on the Nagarjunasagar project; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have reported that there is no proposal to institute any such high level probe on the Nagarjunasagar project. They have further reported that a Commission of Enquiry has been appointed by them to inquire into and report on matters relating to the contract for work on Peruhhotlapalem deep cut of Nagarjunasagar right bank canal, with the following terms of inquiry:—

(a) All the circumstances connected with the leading to the contract

relating to the work known as Perubhotlapalem deep cut of the Nagarjunasagar right canal with M/s Supreme Construction Company, Hyderabad, in January, 1972;

(b) whether the above transaction was justified;

(c) whether there was any impropriety or irregularity in the above transaction and, if so, the authority, person or persons responsible therefor;

(d) the measures to be taken to avoid similar irregularities, if any, in future contracts; and

(e) Any other matter having relevance to the above. The inquiry by the Commission is in progress.

Consumer Co-operative Societies and Fair Price Shops

*464. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of consumer co-operative societies in the Railway department;

(b) the number of fair price shops for Railway employees;

(c) the broad features regarding their annual sales; and

(d) whether Government have felt the necessity of opening more fair price shops and if so, how many have been opened?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N MISHRA): (a) to (c). There are 432 Consumer Co-operative Societies in the Railways. These societies run 362 Fair Price Shops for the Railway employees. In addition Railway employees can avail of the facilities of Fair Price Shops run by the State Authorised Dealers. The amount of sales both in respect of Co-operative Societies and the Fair Price Shops run by them was of the order of Rs. 10.54 crores for the co-operative year ending June 30, 1973.

(d) Yes Sir, 22 more Fair Price Shops have been opened after April, 1973.

Seminar on Role of Conductor in Power distribution organised by the cable and Conductor Manufacturers' Association at New Delhi

4520. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on 'Role of Conductor in Power Distribution organised by Cable and Conductor Manufacturer Association and National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs was held in New Delhi in August, 1973;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the seminar; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The major recommendations of the seminar are as under:—

(1) A detailed study be undertaken to assess the annual requirements of aluminium to enable the conductor manufacturers to plan their production programme

(2) Steps be taken to raise the production of aluminium and ensure uninterrupted supply of E.C. grade aluminium

(3) The present system of placing of orders, inspection and method of payments by the State Electricity Boards be reviewed and improved.

(4) Research and Development be taken up in regard to the quality control in the existing wire-rod making companies and conductor manufacturing units, development of alloy conductors, the techniques of tapping connections from All Aluminium Conductor (AAC) distribution mains.

(5) Engineering Export Promotion Council should study the power developmental programmes in the South East Asian countries in order to facilitate our entry into the International market.

(c) The organisers of the Seminar have approached the appropriate Governmental and other organisations and it is understood that suitable action has been initiated. The Government is alive to the needs of the Aluminium Conductor industry as brought up in the Seminar.

Expenditure on Elections

4521 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on elections to various State Legislatures held in 1972, State-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred on elections to Nagaland Legislative Assembly held in February, 1974; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on by-elections to Lok Sabha held between 1971 and 1974 in different States, constituency-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Rs. 11,00,000 approximately.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

State/Union Territory	Expenditure incurred on General Elections to Legislative Assemblies held in 1972
(1)	(2)
	Rs.
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,27,28,152.00
2. Assam	23,67,315.00
3. Bihar	1,47,68,153.00
4. Gujarat	1,14,34,704.00
5. Haryana	13,58,000.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	10,30,408.00
7. Jammu and Kashmir	4,70,615.00
8. Karnataka	59,69,163.82
9. Madhya Pradesh	65,46,160.00
10. Maharashtra	1,17,60,666.00
11. Manipur	5,62,361.44
12. Maghalaya	1,24,500.00
13. Punjab	7,24,563.13
14. Rajasthan	42,96,230 75
15. Tripura	7,71,791.00
16 West Bengal	1,30,53,484 00
17. Goa, Daman and Diu	1,38,111 12
18. Mizoram	1,75,571 00

Central aid to Kerala for Anti-Sea Erosion Work

4522. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of assistance given to the State of Kerala for anti-sea erosion works during the last three years;

(b) how much of this amount has been given as grant and the amount given as

loan together with the rate of interest charged on this loan; and

(c) whether the Government of Kerala have requested the Central Government for converting these loans as outright grants and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The total amount of financial assistance outsides the plan given by the Centre to the Government of Kerala for anti-sea erosion works during the years 1970-71 to 1972-73 was Rs. 2.20 crores.

(b) The assistance was given as loan repayable in ten annual equal instalments carrying the interest rate of 5 per cent per annum with a rebate of 1/4 per cent; for prompt repayment of principal and interest.

(c) Yes, Sir. It has not been found possible to agree to the request of the State Government.

Private sector undertakings with paid up capital of rupees one crore and above

4523. SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private sector manufacturing companies in each State with a paid-up capital of Rupees one crore and above; and

(b) the number of those companies which fall under the MRTP Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) According to the latest available information there were 351 manufacturing companies with paid up capital of Rs. 1 (One) crore and above in the private sector. Their Statewise distribution is given in the Statement annexed.

(b) Of these 181 companies are registered under the MRTP Act.

STATEMENT

Number of Private Sector Manufacturing Undertakings having Paid-up Capital of Rupees one Crore and above

Names of the State	Number of manufacturing Companies with paid-up Capital of Rs. 1 crore and above.
1. Maharashtra . .	136
2. West Bengal . .	78
3. Tamil Nadu . .	40
4. Gujarat . .	26
5. Delhi . . .	12
6. Andhra Pradesh .	13
7. Uttar Pradesh .	11
8. Mysore . . .	10
9. Goa . . .	1
10. Madhya Pradesh .	6
11. Orissa . . .	6
12. Kerala . . .	4
13. Bihar . . .	3
14. Assam . . .	2
15. Pujnab . . .	1
16. Rajasthan . .	1
17. Himachal Pradesh .	1

Request from Punjab Government for setting up Oil Depot at Ludhiana

4524. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Punjab have approached the Central Government to set up oil depot at Ludhiana; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is already a big POL storage depot nearby at Jullundur. Another depot at Ludhiana is not theretore considered necessary.

Financial Assistance Sought by Bihar for Rural Electrification Schemes during 1973-74

4525. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the financial help asked for by the State Government of Bihar for the implementation of the rural electrification schemes in the State during the year 1973-74; and

(b) how far the demand has been accepted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The progress of rural electrification is formulated and implemented by the State Government/State Electricity Boards out of their State Plan Outlays. Additional loan assistance for various rural electrification schemes is however, being provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited.

During the year 1973-74, 24 schemes were sponsored by the Bihar State Electricity Board to the Rural Electrification Corporation. Out of these 11 schemes involving loan assistance of Rs. 629.49 lakhs have been sanctioned. Out of the balance 13 schemes, 12 schemes costing Rs. 710.07 lakhs, have been returned to the State Electricity Board for revision in accordance with the norms and guidelines prescribed by the Corporation. One scheme involving financial outlay of Rs. 60.77 lakhs is under consideration.

States which have not achieved target fixed for Rural Electrification in Fourth Plan

4526. SHRI MARTAND SINGH. Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where targets fixed for rural electrification under the Fourth Five Year Plan have not yet been achieved and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to complete the remaining work before the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) During the Fourth Plan, a target had been fixed for energisation of pumpsets. This target was 15 lakh pumpsets. Upto the end of January 1974, 12 84 lakh pumpsets had been energised. The main reasons for shortfall in the targets are:—

(i) Inadequate development in the power sector;

(ii) Lack of adequate transmission and distribution system;

(iii) Constraint on financial resources.

Final figures regarding the shortfall in pumpset energisation will be available after the end of the plan period.

The electrification of villages is incidental to energisation of pumpsets. It was expected that 50,000 villages would be electrified. This expectation has, however, been exceeded and 75716 villages have been electrified upto January, 1974

(b) All possible efforts have been made to achieve the targets of this programme

Observance of 1974 as 'Fuel Efficiency' Year

4527. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government have decided to observe 1974 as 'Fuel efficiency' year to meet the growing energy crisis;

(b) if so, the salient features regarding the policy of Government in this regard; and

(c) the extent of saving of commercial fuel and of securing economies and efficiency in fuel utilisation during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, in view of a steep increase in prices and the critical availability of crude oil and refined petroleum products in the World market, the need to curb the consumption of petroleum products is imperative. Various measures for reducing consumption and the growth rate of petroleum products' demand are being evolved and simultaneously given effect to as far as practicable. These are broadly divided as under:

(i) Measures to substitute the use of petroleum products by other sources of energy like coal, coke, electricity etc

(ii) Measures to curb the use of petroleum products for non-essential consumption.

(iii) Measures to achieve efficiency and economy in the use of oil as fuel.

(iv) Measures to achieve economy and efficiency in the operation of engines boilers, etc., run on oil by improving design etc

It is too early to precisely estimate the savings likely to be effected as a result of these measures.

Reserves and Capitalised Reserves of Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company

4528. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reserves and capitalised reserves belonging to the Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of India Private Limited made out of retained profits against the original equity capital of Rs. 20,000 amount to Rs. 5 crores; and

(b) whether Government propose to allow repatriation of this amount or a part thereof and ask the Company to Indianise its equity capital on reasonable terms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The original equity capital of the company was Rs. 20,000. As per the Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31st October, 1972, the reserves and capitalised reserves amounted to Rs. 17.5 crores This includes the capitalisation of reserves to the extent of Rs. 10980,000 by way of issue of Bonus Shares.

(b) The policy regarding Indianisation of equity capital and remittances of profits is governed by the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and the guide-lines framed thereunder by the Ministry of Finance

Remittances by the Firestone Company to its Parent Company Abroad

4529. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of India Private Limited is allowed to pay Rs. 2 to 3 crores, as dividends to its parent company resulting in remittances of 100 per cent of the amount abroad even when the original equity capital of Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of India was only Rs. 20,000;

(b) whether the Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company is allowed to remit to its parent company abroad over Rs 1 crore as technical and patent fees, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) (a) and (b) The original capital of M/s Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of India Private Limited was Rs 20,000 It is a wholly owned subsidiary of Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company Acron, Ohio, U S A

According to the information furnished by the Ministry of Finance, the year wise remittances by M/s Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of India Private Ltd from 1969 to 1972 are —

Year	Dividends	Technical know how (Rs in lakhs)	Royalty (Rs in lakhs)	Head Office Expenses
1969-70	93 54	—	25 52	—
1970-71	235 1	—	0 16	—
1971-72	194 18	—	—	—

(c) The remittances of profits and dividends on foreign investments in India are allowed in accordance with the Government policy provided the due in taxes in India have been paid

Indianisation of Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of India Pvt. Ltd.

4531 SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of India Private Limited has foiled all attempts for Indianising their equity capital and

(b) what special steps Government propose to take to Indianise a substantial portion of their shareholding?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA BRATA BARUA) (a) The matter regarding Indianising the equity capital of companies having foreign capital, is not governed under the provisions of the Companies Act 1956 The Department of Company Affairs is not aware of any action on the part of the Company foiling all attempts for Indianising their equity capital

(b) The matter regarding Indianisation of their shareholding shall be examined by Reserve Bank of India under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and the guidelines framed thereunder by the Ministry of Finance

Ganga-Son Link Canal

4532 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the salient features of the Ganga Son link Canal, and

(b) the time by which this link canal is expected to be ready?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) The link has yet to be studied and investigated

(b) Does not arise

पश्चिम बंगाल में निर्मित किये जाने वाले ऊपरी पुल

4533. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 1974–75 में कितने नये ऊपरी पुलों का निर्माण किया जाने का विचार है;

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने कितने ऊपरी पुलों के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव केन्द्र सरकार को भेजे हैं; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1974–75 में राज्य में नये पुलों एवं ऊपरी पुलों के निर्माण पर सरकार द्वारा कितना व्यय किय जाना है ?

रेलमंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). 1974–75 के बजट में पश्चिम बंगाल रा य मे किसी वर्तमान समपार के स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण का कोई नया काम शामिल नहीं किया गया है । लेकिन पिछले वर्षों के बकाया निर्माण कार्यों के रूप में वर्तमान समपारों के बदले 4 ऊपरी सड़क पुलों में निर्माण कार्यों को 1974–75 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गय है ।

पिछले वर्षों के जिन बकाया निर्माण कार्यों का उल्लेख ऊपर किया गया है उनके अलावा ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के 12 और प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार से विचारार्थ प्राप्त हुए हैं । ये प्रस्ताव प्रारम्भिक जांच पड़ताल और आयोजन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं ।

1974–75 में पश्चिम बंगाल में ऊपरी सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में रेलों के हिस्से का खर्च 6 ल.ख रुपये होने की संभावना है ।

इसके अलावा ऊपरी/निचले सड़क-पुलों के निर्माण के ऐसे 8 प्रस्ताव हैं जिनका निर्माण राज्य सरकार/सड़क प्राधिकरण के खर्च पर रेलों द्वार "निक्षेप निर्माण कार्य" के रूप में किया जाता है । इस तरह के दो निर्माण कार्य चल रहे हैं और छः प्रस्ताव ज च पडताल आयोजन और स्वीति के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं ।

दक्षिण रेलवे के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय जांच

4534. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में दक्षिण रेलवे में कितने रेल कमचारियों के विरुद्ध रेलवे सम्पत्ति की चोरी करने के आरोप में विभागीय जाच की गई ।

(ख) इस समय कितने व्यक्तियो के विरुद्ध जांच का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जांच केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के माध्यम से की गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) 1972 और 1973 के दौरान मे रेल सम्पत्ति की चोरी के आरोप में 149 रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्रवाई की गयी थी ।

(ख) 80

(ग) 4

दक्षिण रेलवे में रेलवे प्लेटफार्म पर पेय जल की व्यवस्था

4535. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण रेलवे मे इस समय ऐसे कितने रेलवे प्लेटफार्म है जहा पर पीने के पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नही है, और

(ख) सभी प्लेटफार्मों पर नलो द्वारा यात्रियो को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख) दक्षिण रेलवे के सभी नियमित और फ्लैग स्टेशनो पर पीने के पानी की सुविधाओ जैसे पानी के नल, जल शीतक, हस्त पम्प पानी की चट्टिया आदि की व्यवस्था की गयी है । जिन स्टेशनो पर पम्प और शिरोपरि टकियो की व्यवस्था है वहा घनत्व की उपलब्धता के अनुसार एक कार्यक्रम के आधार पर नलो के जरिये पानी की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था की जा रही है

आंध्र प्रदेश में सिंचाई तथा विद्युत परियोजना

4536. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय आन्ध्र प्रदेश मे सिंचाई और विद्युत् की कौन कौन-कौन सी परियोजनायें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सचालित की जा रही है

(ख) इस समय आन्ध्र प्रदेश मे सिंचाई और विद्युत् की कितनी परियोजनाये केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं;

(ग) विगत दो वर्षों मे केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी है और राज्य सरकार ने इस उद्देश्य के लिये कितनी आर्थिक सहायता मांगी थी; और

(घ) वित्तीय वर्ष 1974–75 मे राज्य सरकार को कुल कितनी आर्थिक सहायता देने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार आन्ध्र प्रदेश मे कोई भी सिंचाई अथवा विद्युत् परियोजना नही चला रही है ।

(ख) 4 मध्यम सिंचाई और 6 विद्युत् उत्पादन स्कीमो की जिनकी रिपोर्टें अब तक आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत् आयोग मे तकनीकी जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) राज्यों को योजनाओ की केन्द्रीय सहायता राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा निर्धारित फार्मूले के आधार पर निश्चित की जाती है और वह एकमुश्त ऋणो और अनुदानो के रूप मे दी जाती है तथा वह किसी विकास क्षेत्र अथवा परियोजना विशेष से सम्बद्ध नही होती । आन्ध्र प्रदेश को 1971–72 और 1972–73 के दौरान क्रमश 48.00 करोड और 50.33 करोड रुपये केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई ।

(घ) आन्ध्र प्रदेश की 1974–75 की वार्षिक योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना शेष है ।

अक्तूबर, 1972 से सितम्बर, 1973 तक बिना टिकट यात्रा

4537. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

अक्तूबर 1972 से सितम्बर 1973 तक की अवधि मे कितने व्यक्ति बिना टिकट यात्रा करने के अभियोग में भारतीय रेलवे में पकड़े गए ?

रेल मन्त्रालय म उप मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : अक्तूबर 1972 से सितम्बर 1973 की अवधि में 16,61,010 व्यक्ति बिना टिकट या अनुचित टिकटो पर यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े गये थे ।

Setting up of a Committee for converting DESU into Corporation

4538. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was set up to examine the desirability of converting DESU into a Corporation;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee's recommendations are available and if so, the main features thereof; and

(d) the decision of Government on the recommendations of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Publication of Annual Report of DESU

4539. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has not been performing its statutory obligation of publishing its annual report and making it available to the public;

(b) whether since 1970-71, the DESU has not published its annual reports; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The DESU is functioning under the control of the Delhi Municipal Corporation It is learnt that the Delhi Electric Supply Committee is at present considering the Annual Reports for the year 1969-70 and 1970-71. The report for the year 1971-72 has been compiled and will shortly be placed before the Delhi Electric Supply Committee. The report for the year 1972-73 is under preparation. The Delhi Administration is making efforts to have the reports expedited

साहिबाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन (उत्तर रेलवे) पर यात्रियों को होने वाली असुविधाओं के बारे में शिकायतें

4540. श्री चन्द्र भाल मनी तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि साहिबाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेल यात्रियो को भारी असुविधा होती है;

(ख) क्या इन शिकायतों के बारे में रेलवे बोर्ड, जनरल मैनेजर तथा संबंधित डिवीजनल सुपरिंटेंडेंट का ध्यान कई बार दिलाया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक उस पर कोई कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी).(क) से (ग). साहिबाबाद स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर भीड़ की व्यवस्था करने और कुछ मेल गाड़ियों के वहां ठहराव के संबंध में व्यक्तिगत रूप से तथा

यात्री संघ की ओर से कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। परिचालनिक कारणो से कुछ थूगाडियो के ठहराने से सबन्धित प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नही किये जा सके हैं, लेकिन साहिबाबाद में अप और डाउन प्लेटफार्मों पर शेड बनाने की मजूरी दे दी गयी है और वहा लाउड-स्पीकरो की व्यवस्था करने के बारे मे विचार किया जा रहा है ।

रतलाम डिवीजन में खाद्यान्न का सस्ते मूल्यों पर वितरण

4541. **श्री चन्द्र भाल मनी तिवारी :** क्या रेल मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे द्वारा रतलाम डिवीजन में सस्ते मूल्यो पर खाद्यान्न वितरण की व्यवस्था की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह सुविधा कब से प्रदान की जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी): (क) और (ख) . रतलाम मण्डल मे रेलवेमैन्स कन्जूमर कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियो द्वारा सचालित उचित दर की दुकानो के जरिए रेल कर्मचारियो को उचित मूल्य पर अनाज की बिक्री का प्रबन्ध पहले से ही है । रेल प्रशासन द्वारा खाद्यान्न और सिविल प्राधिकारियो से भी अनुरोध किया जा रहा है वे रेल कर्मचारियो को पर्याप्त में अनाज की नियमित सप्लाई कर .

बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी को तेज रफ्तार की गाड़ी में बदलने का प्रस्ताव और पटरी को मजबूत बनाना

4542. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या रेल मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस गाडी को तेज रफ्तार की गाडी में बदलने और इस उद्देश्य के लिये रेलवे की पटरी को मजबूत करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बाते क्या है और इस सबध में कब तक निर्णय लिये जाने की सभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में तवा बांध परियोजना

4543. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश मे तवा बाध परियोजना के बारे मे आगे क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इस परियोजना मे होशगाबाद जिले में कितने क्षेत्रफल भूमि की सिचाई होगी, और

(ग) इस परियोजना को समय पर पूरा करना सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ग) इस परियोजना को दो चरणो मे निर्मित किया जा रहा है । चरण-एक के जून, 1974 तक पूर्ण होने की सभावना है जिसमें आर० एल० 1180 तक बाध, आर०एल० 1126 तक उमडमार्ग और 2 लाख एकडो के लिए बामतट पर सिचाई प्रणाली का निर्माण परिकल्पित है ।

(ख) 3.31 लाख हैक्टेयर :

Proposal for extension of Foot over-Bridge at Dahod Railway Station (Western Railway)

4544. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for extension of Foot over-bridge at Dahod Railway Station has been under the consideration of Government for the last six years;

(b) under what category of Stations Dahod Railway station falls; and

(c) whether requisite facilities have been provided there accordingly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Dohad station is classified as category 'B' by the Railway administration for provision of passenger amenities.

(c) Yes.

प्लेटफार्म टिकट तथा सबसे कम टिकट के मूल्य में अन्तर

4545. **श्री चन्द्र भाल मनी तिवारी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्लेट फार्म टिकट का मूल्य बढ़ाकर 50 पैसे कर दिया गया है जबकि सब से कम टिकट का मूल्य 30 पैसे निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या गत वर्ष यह अन्तर 5 पैसे का था ; और

(ग) इतना अन्तर रखने का क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफीकु रेशी) : (क) जी हां, 1-4-74 ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्लेटफार्म टिकटों का मूल्य बढ़ाकर अब 50 पैसे किया जा रहा है । ऐसा स्टेशन प्लेटफार्मों पर दर्शको के झुंड जमा होने की प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए, किया जा रहा है । जिसके कारण यात्रियों को असुविधा होती है ।

Development Work at Kadakavur Station (Southern Railway)

4546 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards the completion of the development works undertaken at the Kadakavur Railway station on Quilon-Trivandrum Section of Southern Railway; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to expedite completion in view of the heavy rush of passengers at that station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The following developmental works are proposed to be taken up at Kadakavur station under the scheme for conversion of Trivandrum-Quilon-Ernakulam section from Metre Gauge to Broad Gague.

(i) Extension of existing low level platform to accommodate longer trains.

(ii) Provision of one new island single face rail level platform.

(iii) Provision of goods shed and goods platform.

(iv) Cover over the platform to Broad Gauge standard.

Out of the four works mentioned above the work at (i) is in progress and the balance works will be taken in hand, alongwith the conversion scheme and are likely to be completed by March, 1976.

Settlement of Demands of the O & NGC Employees Mazdoor Sabha

4547. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Employees Mazdoor Sabha had demanded immediate settlement of disputes on bonus, promotions, house rent allowance, pay anomalies and pay revision;

(b) whether the President of the Sabha has stated that these issues were already discussed in the presence of the Union Minister of State in his Ministry;

(c) whether the Union Government have asked the Chairman of O&NGC to open the dialogue with the Sabha on these issues; and

(d) whether any discussions have been held and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). Mention of these demands was made by the president of the O&NGC Employees Mazdoor Sabha to the Minister of State for Petroleum and Chemicals; the latter advised the Chairman, O&NGC, to look into them At the meeting held on March 5, 1974, the position in respect of various demands appears to have been adequately explained by the Chairman of the Commission to the representatives of the Sabha.

Press Note regarding Diversification of Production by Drug Firms

4848 SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government Press Note No. 3(3)/65-Ch.III dated 27th May, 1969 is still operative;

(b) if not, since when it has been withdrawn; and

(c) whether Government are aware that drug firms are continuing to diversify their production under the pretext of this press note?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The exemption referred to in the said Press Note limits the formulations to those produced from the basic drugs produced by the concerned company and further limits the quantity of formulations to be produced thereunder to the quantity of the basic drug allowed to be produced and to be utilised for captive consumption.

Average Expenditure on Election to a Parliamentary Constituency

4549. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the average expenditure on election to a Parliamentary Constituency; and Statewise highest and lowest expenditure incurred so far together with the particulars of the constituencies in respect of which it was incurred, and

(b) the cost involved in mere despatching the identity slips by ordinary post in one Parliamentary Constituency apart from the cost incurred on printing the identity slips and other incidental charges?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) the cost of merely despatching the identity slips by ordinary post at twenty paise for postal envelope will amount to rupees one lakh and fifteen thousand in one Parliamentary Constituency.

Proposed Bill on Free Legal Aid to the Poor

4553. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have since decided to bring before Parliament a bill providing for free legal aid to poor, as per the assurance given by him during the course of discussion on a private Members' Bill during the last Session of Lok Sabha; and

(b) if so, when will it be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). The report of the Legal Aid Committee is under examination. Some of the recommendations of the Committee will be incorporated in the Civil Procedure Code Bill which is likely to be introduced during the current Session.

Reports about Corruption in Lower Courts and High Courts

4554. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether justice in Lower Courts and in some cases in various High Courts is given under corruption;

(b) whether Government have any report about it from their own confidential and secret sources; and

(c) if so, remedial measures so far taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). Government have no knowledge of corruption in the Courts, nor have they received any report about it from confidential and secret sources. Sometimes, complaints are received alleging corruption which in most cases are either anonymous or pseudonymous. Even so, such complaints are fowarded to the appropriate authority for enquiry and necessary action.

Allotment of Mutton Tallow of Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd.

4555. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Industries, Kerala has approached the Central Government for allotment of 1340 tons of mutton tallow to the Kerala Soaps and Oils Ltd; and

(b) if so, steps taken thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Minister of Industries, Kerala, requested for an allotment of 1340 tonnes of mutton tallow to Kerala Soaps and Oils Limited, Calicut required for their soap manufacturing capacity of 4,300 tonnes/year. As the licensed capacity of the undertaking for the manufacture of soaps is only 700 tonnes/year, mutton tallow has been released through the State Trading Corporation as per policy on the basis of the above licensed capacity.

Protection Scheme for Erosion by Ganga at Murshidabad

4556. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has finally approved the protection scheme of erosion by Ganga at Murshidabad; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No. Sir.

(b) A scheme for providing protection against erosion on the right bank of the Ganga, downstream of the Farakka Barrage, estimated to cost Rs. 63 crores, had been received at the Centre from the State Government of West Bengal in March, 1973. This scheme had been broadly examined in the Central Water and Power Commission and it had been observd that the schme was not based on detailed investigations and model studies. Therefore, it was suggested to the State Government to prepare a comprehensive scheme after carrying out detailed surveys and model studies. The revised scheme has yet to be received.

Installation of a Geo-thermal Generator in Ladakh

4557. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govrnment propose to instal a geo-thermal generator in the Puga valley of Ladakh; and

(b) if so, whether Geo thermal surveys in the hot spring areas in the Puga valley have been carried out, if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The geological and geophysical surveys carried out and exploratory bore-holes drilled in the Puga Valley of Ladakh have indicated some availability of geothermal energy for generation of power, and the possibility of installing a pilot power generating plant or utilising the available energy in some other manner is under examination.

Amendment to Section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

4558. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the prevalent authoritative medical opinion that leprosy is not incurable, do Government propose to amend Section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 suitably; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). Government is not aware of any authoritative medical opinion that all forms of leprosy are curable. Government has also not received any proposal for amendment of section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 on the basis of any authoritative medical opinion in this regard.

P.M.'s Intervention sought in Strike by U.P. Engineers

4559. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum addressed to Prime Minister, from the Delhi Junior Engineers' Federation seeking her intervention in the strike of U.P. Engineers; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and Government's response in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have received a letter addressed to the Prime Minister by the Delhi Federation of Junior Engineers seeking her intervention in the strike of U.P. engineers. The letter forwards a copy of the memorandum addressed to the Prime Minister by the All-India Federation of Diploma Engineers on the subject of "grievances of U.P. Junior Engineers" and seeks the Prime Minis-

ter's intervention for amicable settlement between the striking U.P. junior engineers and the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The Federation has been advised that the matter concerns the Government of Uttar Pradesh and that the same may be taken up with them.

Smith Stanistreet and Co. Ltd.

4560. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had taken over the "Smith Stanistreet and Company Limited" in the year 1972 for two years which is going to be over on the 4th May, 1974;

(b) whether some vested interests are making efforts to again hand over the said Company to its former owners; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Management of M/s. Smith Stanistreet and Company Limited was taken over under Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., who were appointed its authorised controller, took over the management on 8th May 1972.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Report of M.R.T.P. Commission on M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. Bombay

4561. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to para 6.25 of the dissenting report by Dr. H. K. Pranjpe, Member, Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Commission under Section 23(3) (b) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, in the case of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay;

(b) whether Dr. Pranjpe has shown by furnishing facts and figures that M/s Unilever, U. K. have earned fabulous profits on the investment made in this country; and

(c) whether Government will have a similar study mode of two or three dozen foreign firms operating in this country, particularly in high profit yielding industries such as drugs and pharmaceuticals and other consumer and chemical industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The dissenting Member has expressed such a view. However, the facts and figures furnished in paragraph 6.25 of the minute of dissent had to be considered in conjunction with many other factors, including the points made in the Commission's majority report, and the current Industrial Licensing Policy of the Government. Further, these facts and figures remain to be verified.

(c) References under Section 31(1) of the MRTP Act have been or are being made in respect of certain consumer industries such as Chocolate, Soft Drinks, Toothpaste and Cosmetics, etc., dealt with by foreign companies. The Commission has already initiated *suo-motu* action in respect of many items indicated in paragraph 5 of Chapter IV of the Annual Administrative Report of the Commission for the year ended 31st December, 1972.

Supply of Sulphuric Acid to Small Scale Industries in West Bengal

4562. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sulphuric Acid is not available at the rate fixed by Government (Central Excise Tariff Rate) in West Bengal;

(b) the names of the manufacturers of Sulphuric Acid in West Bengal;

(c) whether Government have received any representation to this effect from the Association of Small Scale Industries, having Sulphuric Acid as its basic raw material; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to make Sulphuric Acid available at the aforesaid tariff rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Sulphuric acid is presently not subject to any price or distribution control; only certain tariff values have been assigned to provide a basis for levy of excise duty.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Some representations have been received in this regard.

(d) The manufacturers have been requested to make special efforts towards meeting the essential requirements of all users including the small scale units.

Statement

Names of main sulphuric acid manufacturers in West Bengal

1. M/s. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Works, Panihati.

2. M/s. Hindustan Heavy Chemicals Ltd. Khardah.

3. M/s. Phosphate Company Ltd. Rishra.

4. M/s. Kesoram Rayon, Triveni.

5. M/s. Jayshri Chemicals, Khardah.

6. M/s. C. D. Thakkar and Co. Roopnarayanpur.

7. M/s. Hindustan Steel Ltd. Co. Durgapur.

8. M/s. Indian Iron and Steel Company, Calcutta.

The above list excludes units in the small scale sector.

Issue of Licence for Starting Nylon Projects

4563. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many letters of intent have been issued to the various State Industrial Development Corporations for starting nylon projects in different States as also to private sector parties for 1973-74 and 1974-75 and for how many of these have been converted into licences;

(b) whether the present international oil crisis and the consequent scarcity of petro-chemical raw materials would affect these projects; and

(c) if so, whether there would be any re-scheduling of production programmes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) 19 Letters of Intent (13 to State Industrial Development Corporations for setting up new nylon units and 6 to private parties for effecting substantial expansion in their capacities for manufacture of nylon) have been issued between 1971 and 1973. Only one letter of intent has been converted into an Industrial Licence so far.

(b) and (c). Certain important aspects like the overall development of nylon yarn industry in the country and the need for import of foreign techonology for nylon plants are under examination in the light of various factors.

Caprolactum Projects to Provide Raw Material to Nylon Manufacturing Units

4564. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in expanding nylon production projects in the country and for the new nylon manufacturing concerns coming up on the basis of letters of intent issued to various State Industrial Corporations, Government are thinking in terms of starting new caprolactum projects to provide raw materials for nylon manufacture; and

(b) if so, the location of these caprolactum projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No additional Caprolactum capacity is envisaged in the Fifth Plan and hence no proposal for setting up another caprolactum plant for completion in the Fifth Plan is being developed at present.

Salaulim Irrigation Project at Goa

4565. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 16 million tonnes of black iron and ferrous manganese deposits are likely to be submerged with the commissioning of the Salaulim Irrigation Project at Goa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to save these deposits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A team constituted by the Ministry of Steel and Mines, undertook an assessment of the reserves in 1973, of the area coming under submergence of Salauli Project and it has been estimated that the total recoverable reserves of iron ore, black iron ore and ferruginous manganese ore are about 2.014 million tonnes.

(b) The Ministry of Steel and Mines have advised the Government of Goa to take action to ensure that as much of these available reserves as possible are mined out before the area gets submerged.

Tariff Commission Report on Synthetic Rubber

4566. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the final report on price structure of synthetic rubber and fair price payable for synthetic rubber submitted by the Tariff Commission; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Tariff Commission had examined the fair selling prices of synthetic rubber and had submitted its report on 28th August, 1971. While this report was under examination, the manufacturers represented in December 1972 to the Government that in view of the position that they would have to use imported alcohol, the cost of which was about three times that of the indigenous alcohol and that there were substantial increases in other elements of cost since the Tariff Commission had made the cost caculations, Government should consider granting *ad-hoc* increase in price of various grades of rubber.

An interim price structure of synthetic rubber was announced by the Government with effect from 1st September, 1973. Simultaneously, the matter has been referred to the Tariff Commission again for reviewing the cost structure in the light of the relevant factors affecting the cost of production and selling prices of synthetic rubber. On receipt of Tariff Commission's findings further necessary action would be taken.

Targets for Power Generation for Fourth Plan

4567. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power generation target for Fourth Plan has yet to be achieved;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether in any State half of the target in power generation has been achieved; and

(d) if so, the names of the States together with the target achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). About 4.7 million kw. of power generation capacity proposed for the Fourth Plan is likely to spillover to the next Plan. The main reasons for the non-completion of various power schemes in the Fourth Plan are delays in the supply of equipment and in completion of civil works, shortage of essential construction materials like steel, cement and industrial gases, labour troubles, lack of funds and managerial weaknesses.

(c) and (d). The achievement of the targetted capacity during the Fourth Plan period has been 50 per cent or more in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Damodar Valley Corporation.

गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश के कोयले के भंडारों के लिये रेलवे कर्मचारियों के आन्दोलन के कारण प्रभाव

4568. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल क्षेत्र में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के खाद्यान्न आन्दोलन के कारण गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले के भंडारों की स्थिति गंभीर बन गई है ;

(ख) क्या आन्दोलन करने वाले कर्मचारियों ने 27 फरवरी, 1974 से कोयले के भंडार वाले क्षेत्रों में रेलगाड़ियों के आने-जाने में बाधा डाल रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप कुछ दिनों तक कोयला नहीं भेजा जा सका ; और

(घ) यह स्थिति कब तक बनी रहेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी): (क) से (ग). जी हां। 27-2-74 के 9.00 बजे से 1-3-74 के 18.30 बजे तक शहडोल में जनता तथा रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा अनाज के लिए किये गये प्रदर्शन के फलस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश की मध्य भारत कोयला खानों से कोयले के लादान में भारी गिरावट आ गयी थी। उन्होंने शहडोल से कटनी की ओर जाने वाली कोयला गाड़ियों के संचलन में भी बाधा डाली। महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात राज्यों को, जहां मुख्यत: इसी क्षेत्र से कोयला जाता है, कोयले के संचलन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा।

(घ) हड़ताल 1-3-74 को 18.30 बजे समाप्त कर दी गयी थी और संचलन फिर सामान्य हो गया था।

Arrangement for providing Additional Coaches to replace damaged coaches at Railway Stations

4569. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to absence of provision for spare coaches on important Railway junctions where the trains originate, the arrangements for providing additional coaches to replace the damaged coaches do not exist resulting in great hardships to the travelling public particularly to third class passengers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure adequate arrangement in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a). Adequate standby coaches, especially third class coaches, are provided at important stations for replacement of scheduled coaches in case of any damage/repair.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Issue of Instructions on Functioning of Accounts Officers on Indian Railways

4570. SHRI PANA LAL BARUPAL:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4218 on the 11th December, 1973 regarding issue of instructions of functioning of Accounts Officers on Indian Railways and state:

(a) the salient features of the instructions issued to the Executive and Finance Officers in connection with the A.R.C. recommendations; and

(b) what machinery has been set up by Government to ensure correct implementation of these instructions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a). The Administrative Reforms Commission's study team on Railways recommended (in Recommendation No. 235) that the attitude of the financial officers should be to help the executive and to avoid being meticulous and similarly the executive officers on their part should give due consideration to the financial advice and if a difference of opinion still persists, the matter should be referred to the higher level for a decision.

The Government have accepted this recommendation and necessary instructions have since been issued to the Railways to the effect that both the Executive Officers and the Finance Officers should appreciate their proper roles in the due discharge of their responsibilities.

(b). The instructions that in cases of difference of opinion between Executive Officers and Finance Officers the matter should be referred to the higher level for a decision, have been codified.

Guideline for Staff requirement for Booking & Reservation Offices (Western Railways)

4571. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL:
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3369 on the 4th December, 1973 regarding work load in III Class Booking Office. Ajmer Station (Western Railway) and state:

(a) in the absence of any set guidelines for the staff requirement, what is the check on over staffing in the Reservation and Booking Offices;

(b) the comparative figures of allotted quota of IIIrd Class Berths and seats for reservation at Jaipur, Ajmer, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bombay Central, Ratlam, Kota, Rajkot and Bhavnagar Stations of Western Rilway and the sanctioned cadre strength of Reservation-cum-Booking Clerks at these stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a). Staff are provided on the basis of workload after obtaining an idea of the number of transactions and operations performed during each shift. Check on overstaffing is exercised through periodic reviews.

(b) Allotted quota of IIIrd Class Berths and Seats for reservation at these stations is as under:

Station	Berths	Seats
Jaipur . .	192	317
Ajmer . .	245	222
Ahmedabad . .	715	1148
Baroda . .	210	216
Bombay Central .	2048	680 + 574 A/C Chair car seats.
Ratlam . .	37	12
Kotta .	53	30
Rajkot .	74	104
Bhavnagar .	60	109

Reservation-cum-Booking Clerks have not been provided in III Class Booking Offices at these stations

(c) Does not arise

Criteria adopted for posting of staff at certain stations of Western Railway

4572 SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3358 on the 4th December, 1973 regarding yardstick fixed for counting of tickets in booking offices (Western Railway) and state

(a) the number of categories of the Commercial Clerks for which the yardstick is not laid down by the Railway administration and the reasons therefor;

(b) when the Railway is continuously going into loss, what is the check on overstaffing in certain offices;

(c) total number of staff provided for ticket stocks at Bombay Central, Dadar, Baroda, Ratlam, Kota, Agra Fort, Jaipur, Ajmer, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Bhavnagarpara stations of Western Railways; and

(d) the criteria adopted for granting booking staff at these stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Guidelines have been laid down for sanction of posts in all categories of Commercial Clerks viz Booking Clerks, Parcel Clerks and Goods Clerks

(b) Checks on overstaffing are exercised through regular reviews

(c) The staff provided is as under:

Bombay Central	78
Dadar	54
Baroda	41
Ratlam	20
Kota	21
Agra Fort	25
Jaipur . . .	24
Ajmer	21
Mehsana	11
Ahmedabad . . .	116
Rajkot . . .	10
Bhavanagarpara . .	24

(d) Booking staff are provided according to workload

2-Hours duty performed by Electrical Staff on Western Railway

4573 SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether on certain Stations on the Western Railway, 12 hours duty is being taken from the Electrical staff, whereas on others it is only eight hours, and

(b) if so, the names of the stations where longer duty hours are observed and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The hours of employment of Railway servants, including Electrical staff working at Railway stations, are generally regulated by the statutory provisions of the Hours of Employment Regulations. Accordingly, when the normal duty hours of a railway servant, during a period of 12 hours, include periods of inaction aggregating 6 hours or more including at least one such period of not less than one hour or two such periods of not less than half an hour each during which he may be on duty but is not called upon to display either physical activity or sustained attention, he is classified as 'Essentially Intermittent' and rostered to work for 12 hours a day, while those classified as 'Continuous' are rostered to work for 8 or 8-1/2 hours a day.

Negotiations with Malaysia for Supply of Crude Oil

4574. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether his Ministry is negotiating with Malaysia for the supply of crude oil, and if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): No Sir.

Electrification of Railway lines during First Year of Fifth Plan

4575. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects proposed to be taken up for electrification of Railways during the first year of Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) what is the estimated cost of each project and by what time the projects will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a). No new project is being taken up in 1974-75.

(b). Does not arise.

रेलवे द्वारा संचालित डाइनिंग कार और रिफ्रेशमेंट स्टाल

4576. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे द्वारा संचालित डाइनिंग कारों और रिफ्रेशमेंट स्टालों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इन डाइनिंग कारों और रिफ्रेशमेंट स्टालों की संख्या कितनी है जो ठेके पर चलाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ठेकेदारी प्रथा समाप्त करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जावेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) 28 भोजन यानों और 304 जलपान स्टालों की व्यवस्था क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा विभागीय रूप से की जाती है ।

(ख) 23 भोजन यान और 3393 जलपान स्टाल ठेकेदारों द्वारा चलाये जाते हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मथुरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मत पत्रों पर छापे गये चुनाव के उम्मीदवारों के नाम

4577. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश चुनाव के मथुरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवारों के नाम मत-पत्रों में अंग्रेजी अक्षरों के वर्णानुक्रम में छपे थे अथवा हिन्दी वर्णानुक्रम में, और

(ख) ये मतपत्र किस वास्तविक क्रम संख्या से छापे गये थे और इसका आधार क्या था ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Coal based Fertilizer Plants and Proposal for their changeover to Naptha Based Plants

4578. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal based ferilizer plants sanctioned during the last one year, their location and estimated cost;

(b) the quantity of petroleum and foreign exchange likely to be saved on this account; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to change naphtha based fertilizer plants, to coal based fertilizer plants, if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Three coal based fertilizer plants at Ramagundam, Talcher and Korba are under implementation. Much of these projects is designed to produce 900 tonnes per day of ammonia and 100 tonnes per day of urea. These three plants, had they been based on petroleum feedstock, would have required about 687, 000 tonnes of pertoleum products every year. At an import price of about $ 80 per tonne of petroleum products the foreign exchange outflow would have been about $ 55 million per year for the combined capacity of the three projects.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Enactment of Law to prohibit the Practice of Holding 'Benami Property'

4579. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has recommended the enactment of a separate law for prohibiting the practice of holding "Benami property",

(b) if so, when Government propose to bring up the necessary legislation:

(c) the salient features of other recommendations made by the Commission about property; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Law Commission in its 57th Report on "Benami Transaction" has recommended the enactment of a separate law

containing the following legislative provisions which I quote from the Report):—

"1(1) No suit to enforce any right in respect of any property held benami against the person in whose name the property as held or against any other person shall be instituted in any court by or on behalf of a person claiming to be the realowner of such property.

(2) In any suit, no defence based on any right in respect of any property held benami, whether against the person in whose name the property is held or against any other persons, shall be allowed in any court by or on behalf of a person claiming to be the real owner of such property.

(3) Nothing in this section shall apply —(a) whether the person in whose name the property is held is a manager of, or a co-parcener in a Hindu undivided family, and the property is held for the benefit of the co-parceners in the family, or

(b) where the person in whose name the property is held is a trustee or other persons standing in a fiduciary capacity, and the property is held for the benefit of another person for whom he is a trustee or towards whom he stands in such capacity.

2. The following provisions are hereby repealed, namely,—

(a) section 82 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882;

(b) section 66 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908;

(c) ection 281A of the Income-Tax Act, 1961.

3. Nothing in this Act shall,—

(a) affect the provisions of section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act 1882, or the law relating to transfers for an illegal purpose or

(b) apply in relation to any property held benami at the commencement of this Act."

These recommendations are being forwarded to the State/Union Territories Governments for their views and the question of an enacting the necessary legislation will be considered on receipt of their views.

Political Interests Inciting Railwaymen to dispute vital Coal Supplies to Steel Plants

4580. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that political interests incite Railwaymen to disrupt vital coal supplies to steel plants; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) It is a fact that repeated staff agitations particularly on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways have affected loading and movement of coal from Bengal-Bihar fields to steel plants.

(b). Government is seized of the problem and efforts are bing made to prevent such agitations affecting railway operation by ameliorating genuine staff grievances and discouraging the elements instigating strikes.

Smuggling of Petroleum to Nepal

4581. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of petroleum being smuggled into Nepal from Siliguri; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to check the smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

फरवरी 1974 में चुनाव अधिकारियों और निर्वाचन आयोग को प्राप्त चुनाव संबंधी शिकायतें

4582. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

(क) गत फरवरी मास में राज्यों के चुनाव अधिकारियों को और निर्वाचन आयोग की प्राप्त चुनाव सम्बन्धी शिकायतों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक शिकायत पर निर्वाचन आयोग की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में की गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नोतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) और (ख): जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Setting up of a Indo-Bangladesh Panel for Water Resources

4583. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel to discuss water resources between India and Bangladesh has been set up; and

(b) if so, its terms of reference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). At its Seventh Meeting, held in New Delhi, the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission has recommended the setting up of a team of experts to work jointly on the development of the water resources of the region.

Production of Predinsolene to meet the demand

4584. SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantity of Predinsolene produced indigenously is sufficient to meet country's demand;

(b) whether there has been cases of smuggling of Predinsolene into this country in view of wide disparity in the prices of indigenous and imported Predinsolene; and

(c) whether Government are considering the desirability of arranging restricted imports of Predinsolene through the State Trading Corporation and selling it to drug units at pooled prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). The Task Force of the Planning Commission on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals have indicated the requirements of Predinsolene for 1972-73 as 750 kgs. and estimated the requirements for 1975-76 at 1100 kgs. The total indigenous production for this item in 1972 and 1973 was 595 kgs. & 850 kgs. respectively.

(b). The selling price of indigenously produced Predinsolene in Rs. 14,266,21 per kg. The c.i.f. of imported Predinsolene is about Rs. 4300. One case of alleged smuggling of Predinsolene reported to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals is under investigation by the C.C.I. & E.

(c). Acording to the current Import Trade Control Policy, the import of this item is permitted to the actual users on a restricted basis. In view of this, cons-

lisation of the imports of this item through State Trading Corporation is not considered necessary.

Decision to set up a Refinery at Karnataka

4585. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to set up a refinery in Karnataka; and

(b) if so,the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Survey for surplus Railway land

4586. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey regarding the surplus Railway land in the station yards and the Railway colonies and the land on way-side stations, which is not likely to be used for Railway purposes;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether some lands have been allotted or handed over to the State Governments also and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). The Railway review their land holdings with a view to limiting them to their actual requirements, present and prospective, and relinquish permanently the land not required through the State Governments and this is a continuous process. Besides, cultivable railway land lying between the stations, which is not immediately required to be utilised for Railway working is handed over to State Governments, for licensing to outsiders for Grow More Food purposes. Similarly, the railway lands lying in the station yards and Railway Colonies are licensed to the Railway employees/Railwaymen's Co-operative Farming Societies. Approximately 41,000 acres and 31,000 acres of railway land have been handed over to the State Governments and licensed to the Railway employees respectively as on 31st March, 1973, under the above scheme.

Permanency for class I, II, III and IV employees on Central Railway

4587. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees at present on the Central Railway who are still temporary, even after rendering more than ten years' service;

(b) their number in Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV posts; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to make them permanent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b).

Class I	Nil
Class II	10
Temporary Officers (Unclassified)	49
Class III	162
Class IV	10

(c). A special drive has been instituted for conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones wherever justified and for confirmation of the eligible persons against such posts.

Confirmation of 10 Class II officers will be ordered as soon as their seniority is finalised.

Supply of DDT to M/s. Sindichem Limited, Nagpur

4588. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Sindichem Limited, Nagpur have approached Government for supply of Technical DDT from M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., during the current year;

(b) whether the Unit is facing acute difficulties in operating their plant for want of Technical DDT;

(c) whether Government have taken any action for providing immediate supply of DDT to this Unit to save it from closure; and

(d) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A representation in this regard was received from the company.

(c) and (d) Nearly 10 tonnes of technical DDT during 1972-73 and about 11 tonnes during 1973-74 (i e. upto February, 1974) have been supplied to this company.

Cancellation of trains in Assam

4589. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
PROF MADHU DANDAVATE

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many trains to Assam were cancelled due to the Loco men strike on the 3rd March, 1974;

(b) if so, whether these trains were carrying food articles to Assam;

(c) the number of trains abandoned by loco runing staff on the 3rd March, 1974;

(d) what steps were taken by the Railways to normalise the situation; and

(e) whether any action has been taken against the locomen?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Only three trains were cancelled on 3rd March, 1974 on Eastern Railway due to N. F Railway's inability to accept the trains on that day on account of Loco Running Staff's agitation on N. F. Railway.

(b). No.

(c). Two.

(d) and (e). Disciplinary action has been taken against the defaulting staff, in addition to the action taken in terms of article 100A of the Indian Railways Act. Available resources were utilised for ensuring movement of essential commodities like food grains, POL, Loco coal, priority 'A' traffic etc.

Setting up of a Monitor for Availability of Petroleum Products

4590. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a monitor for petroleum products' availability in the country has been set up in his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) No monitor as such has been set up in this Ministry. However a control system has been established to keep a watch on the availability of major oil products at important supply points and in areas of heavy concentration of demand.

Detection of Adulteration of Motor Spirit by Kerosene Oil

4591 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Petroleum has informed that the adulteration of motor spirit by Kerosene above 5 per cent can be detected by the use of a blue dye in kerosene which is not available in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). At the instance of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals the Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP) conducted several experiments for introducing a dye in Kerosene oil with a view to facilitating the visual detection of the presence of dyed kerosene in motor spirit. After detailed consideration, the IIP recommended the introduction of a blue dye in kerosene. The recommended dosage was 20 parts of dye for every million parts of kerosene. With this high dosage of blue dye, visual detection of the presence of kerosene in motor spirit was found to be possible in cases where the kerosene content in motor spirit was even as low as 10 per cent. However, where the kerosene adulteration was only 5 per cent the visual detection was not very distinct. The entire matter is under consideration including the possibility of the indigenous manufacture of the dye and no final decision has yet been taken by the Government in this regard. However, even without the introduction of the dye it should be possible to detect the presence of kerosene in motor spirit by applying a simple filter paper test under which if there is any admixture of kerosene oil in motor sprit the same would come out as a distinct oily stain on the filter paper. Even in this case adulteration of kerosene below 10 per cent is not conclusively established in all cases. Even so, posters in English, Hindi and in regional languages are being displayed at all retail outlets so that the motorists may be able to make on the spot tests in suspected cases.

Wagons carrying food articles looted by mobs during 1973-74

4592. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) The number of Railway wagons, carrying food articles, looted by mobs in each Railway Zone during 1973-74 and the value thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to stop such looting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Security arrangements have been tightened up by the RPF to prevent any criminal interference in transit of food consignments. Goods trains carrying food grains and pulses are being escorted, specially over the bad sections, by armed RPF men during night time. Armed pickets are being posted at black spots and patrolling of track has been intensified by armed guards in selected sections. Close liaison is being maintained with local police to curb the activities of anti-social elements.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Zonal Railway	No. of Rly. wagons carriyng food articles looted	Net amount of loss
			Rs.
1	Central	Nil	Nil
2	Eastern	27	10,700
3	Northern	Nil	Nil
4	North Eastern	Nil	Nil
5	Northeast Frontier	Nil	Nil
6	South Eastern	Nil	Nil
7	South Central	37	24,510
8	Southern	1	1,300
9	Western	2	1,950

Cost statements maintained by Companies

4593. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many companies do not maintain the prescribed cost statements for the period for which the cost audit is not ordered by the Company Law Administration;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make the cost audit an annual exercise; and

(c) if so, whether suitable legislation would be enacted soon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) It is quite possible that certain companies may not be maintaining the prescribed cost accounting records during the periods for which no cost audit has been ordered.

(b) There is no proposal at present to make cost audit an annual exercise. However, Government issue orders for audit of cost accounts under Section 233B(1) of the Companies Act, 1956 at least once in all classes of Companies covered by the Notification issued under section 209 (1) (d) of the Act, to ensure that all such companies maintain Cost Accounting Records as prescribed. Cost audit is directed for subsequent year or years where considered necessary.

(c) Does not arise.

Strike by workers of Pong Dam

4594. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of Pong Dam went on strike, if so, when and the particulars of their demands;

(b) whether the workers of Pong Dam submitted the charter of their demands three months before they went on strike; and

(c) if so, the reasons for which their demands were not considered earlier and what are the terms of agreement now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The workers of the Pong Dam went on 'Tool Down Strike' on the 22nd October, 1973 and the Heavy Earthmoving Operators also staged a 'Go Slow Strike' from the 1st December, 1973 to 13th January, 1974. The strikes were in violation of the agreements between the management and the Union.

The main demands of the workers of the Pong Dam were (i) Security of service and (ii) Revision of pay scales of work-charged establishments with effect from the 1st February, 1968 instead of the 1st January, 1970. The Heavy Earthmoving Operators wanted, in addition, benefits like application of Provident Fund Act from 1964, terminal benefits, uniforms, No Victimisation and Enforcement of Gratuity Act etc.

(b) No, Sir. The workers of Pong Dam submitted their charter of demands on the 8th August, 1973 and the 28th September, 1973, whereas the Unions Earthmoving Operators submitted their demand on the 18th September, 1973.

(c) These demands were considered on their receipt and the Beas Project authorities held a series of discussions with the Trade Union representatives during October-November, 1973.

As per the terms of settlement with the Management, the Workers United Front assured on the 11th November, 1973, that there would be no stoppage of work till the completion of the Pong Dam. The Heavy Earthmoving Operators also gave an undertaking in January, 1974, that they would not resort to any strike/go-slow or any other agitational approach till the completion of the dam.

Delay in construction of Kangra Valley Railway due to rise in price of material

4595. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the original estimates of cost of the Kangra Valley Railway and the original target for completion of the same;

(b) the extent of rise in the cost due to delay in construction because of rise in price of material being used in the construction; and

(c) whether it is proposed to start second or third shift to ensure early completion of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The original estimated cost as assessed in 1965 was Rs. 3.62 crores and the original target date of completion was 30th June, 1973.

(b) The estimated cost has increased from Rs. 3.62 crores to Rs. 6.94 crores due to increase in the cost of labour and material. It is not possible to indicate seperately the increase in cost due to rise in price of material.

(c) Yes. The number of shifts has already been increased on important bridge works and efforts are also being made to effect shift working on other works also.

Passengers possessing confirmed reservation denied rightful accommodation

4596. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many passengers already possessing confirmed reservations, particularly on the long distance journeys are harassed and even denied their rightful accommodation at the start or during the travel; and

(b) if so, the urgent steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation and redress such grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There are occasions when passengers holding confirmed reservations are not provided the accommodation reserved for them due to mistakes|omissions by the staff, cancellation of trains, failure of rolling stock etc.

(b) Regular checks are conducted by officers and inspectorial staff of Commercial and Vigilance departments to guard against any irregularities. Wherever staff are found responsible, suitable action is taken against them to avoid recurrence.

The Parliamentary Committee on Reservations and Bookings under the Chairmanship of Shri Krishan Kant is already examining all types of malpractices connected with reservation of seats|berths with a view to minimise inconvenience to passengers. The recommendations of the Committee will be examined and implemented as accepted by the Government.

Payment of Bonus to Employees of O. & N.G.C.

4597. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of bonus paid to the employees of O&NGC in various units and zones in the country during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for variation, if any, in the amounts already paid;

(c) whether O&NGC employees have demanded a higher bonus and if so, by how much; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Bonus is paid to the employees of the ONGC in various units and zones at uniform rate. The amount of bonus/ex-gratia paid to the employees of the Commission during the last 3 years is as under:

(i) for the accounting year 1970-71 (paid in 1971-72)—Rs. 86.73 lakhs.

(ii) for the accounting year 1971-72 (paid in 1972-73)—Rs. 95.83 lakhs.

(iii) for the accounting year 1972-73 (Estimated payable in 1973-74) —Rs. 106.00 lakhs.

(b) The variations in the amount of bonus/ex-gratia paid/payable is due to (i) the annual increase in the pay etc. of the employees; and (ii) increase in the number of the employees etc.

(c) and (d). The ONGC had paid/ will be paying to its employees bonus/ ex-gratia at 10 per cent for the accounting years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73; some of the Unions of the Commission have, however, demanded a higher bonus for these years upto 20 per cent and the matter on appeal, both by the ONGC management and the Unions, is pending before the Supreme Court. The bonus payable in any enterprise is governed by the 'Payment of Bonus Act' and depends on the allocable surplus available in any organisation.

Chain pulling cases on Trains during 1973

4598. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of chain pulling cases on the trains all over the country during the year 1973;

(b) whether the said incidents are on the increase and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to check such incidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a). 2,82,619.

(b) and (c). There was a slight increase in the number of alarm chain pulling cases in 1973. The large number of such cases is due to general deterioration in Law and Order in the country. The main steps taken by Railway Administrations to check this evil are indicated below:

(i) Posting of plain clothed TTEs and Railway Protection Force men in trains.

(ii) conducting of surprise and ambush checks by squads, consisting of TTEs and Railway Protection Force personnel,

(iii) conducting of educative campaigns in the press, through posters, cinema slides etc. and by announcements on the Public Address System provided at important stations.

(iv) creating of consciousness among the students about the evil of alarm chain pulling through lectures in educational institutions by Railway officials;

(v) offering of rewards for apprehending chain pullers; and

(vi) blanking off of the alarm chain apparatus on trains which are chronic victims of chain pullings.

Imported Zinc Ingots and Slabs found missing from Wagons at Meerut City Station

4599. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3386 on the 4th December, 1973 regarding imported Zinc ingots and slabs found missing from wagons at Meerut City Station and State:

(a) the names and ranks of 4 Railway Protection Force personnel against whom departmental action has been taken and the nature of action taken; and

(b) whether Government propose to transfer the Railway Protection Force Personnel who gave more than three years stay at Meerut City with a view to break their links with unsocial elements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Under Rule 44 of Railway Protection Force Rules, 1959, Head Rakshak Ram Gopal, Senior Rakshak Lakha Singh, Rakshaks Trikha Ram and Ram Shabad have been charge-sheeted for major penalties and departmental proceedings are in progress.

(b) R.P.F. Personnel who are found or suspected to be having links with anti-social elements, are always transferred from the place of their posting.

Normally, RPF staff who complete their tenure of 3 years at a particular place are transferred to other stations.

Head Rakshak Ram Gopal and Rakshak Trikha Ram have already been transferred from Meerut. Senior Rakshak Lakha Singh and Rakshak Ram Shabad are due to be transfered in April 1974 when the current school session is over.

Formula evolved by Saudi Arabia for Crude Oil supplies

4600. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saudi Arabia has evolved a formula to determine a quota of crude oil supplies to various friendly countries in view of the overall cut back in production;

(b) whether this quota system affects import of crude by India from Saudi Arabia; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). In the wake of the conflict in West Asia, the Government of Saudi Arabia had evolved a formula under which the quota of supplies of crude oil to the various friendly countries in the last quarter of 1973 was determined in view of an overall cut back in the production. The basis of supplies under this formula which was also made applicable to India was the daily average of liftings for the first nine months of 1973 or daily average for the month of September, 1973 whichever was higher. The Government of Saudi Arabia have assured that supplies to India will always receive special consideration.

Strike by Railway Employees in April

4601. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway employees have threatened to go on strike in April; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A convention of railwaymen which met on 27th February, 1974 has listed 6 urgent and common demands of railwaymen and called upon the Government to arrive at a settlement by 10th April, 1974 failing which the railwaymen will consider themselves free to resort to an indefinite general strike with effect from any date thereafter. The matter is receiving consideration.

Inquiry into bad debt of Fertilizer Corporation of India

4602. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of bad debt in marketing Division of Fertilizer Corporation of India during 1972-73;

(b) the amount of bad debt in area covered in Gujarat during 1972-73;

(c) whether C.B.I. made any investigation into the matter; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Shortage of Irrigation Water in Saurashtra Region of Gujarat

4603. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great fear of shortage of irrigation water in Saurashtra Region during the next three to four months; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to sanction extra help to Gujarat State for providing water facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat have reported that owing to low rainfall, the replenishment in the reservoirs in the Saurashtra region was generally low. The kharif and rabi irrigation was planned according to the availability of water, after reserving the water supply needs of important towns and cities facing acute shortage of drinking water. The State Government have indicated that in these circumstances, no hot weather irrigation is practicable.

Supply of wagons to Industries in Public Sector

4604. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of wagons to public sector is less than that to the industries in private sector; and

(b) if so, the reasons and broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Supply of wagons is done to different industries and other users on the basis of seniority of demand, relevant priority to which such demands belongs and the total number of wagons asked for by them. No separate data is, however, maintained indicating the number of wagons supplied to industries in private and public sector.

Silting Problem of Kosi Barrage

4605. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether silting problem of Kosi Barrage is causing hindrance of the proper functioning of the canal systems;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard; and

(c) how much Government have spent so far in desilting of Kosi Barrage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). Some difficulties are experienced on the Eastern Kosi Canal system due to the problem of siltation.

(b). The Government of Bihar have taken many measures to overcome the problem. A careful watch is also being kept on the canal by the State Engineers.

The principal measures taken/contemplated are:

(i) Desilting of the canal, as and when necessary, is done. Suction dredgers have also been obtained to have the desilting work done continuously.

(ii) The canal is closed when the sediment concentration at the head regulator is high (exceeding 3,000 parts/million).

(iii) A silt objector has been commissioned in 1971 to exclude a portion of the silt entering the main canal.

(iv) Improvements have been effected in the Barrage regulation schedule.

(v) Barrage upstream guide bund has been extended. This will improve sediment exclusion.

(vi) Proposals for a second silt ejector/silting basin are under examination.

It is observed that a result of improvements undertaken, the silt deposit in the canal has now come down in recent years.

A Technical Committee of experts headed by Shri Y. K. Murthy, Acting Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission, suggested in December, 1973, various short-term and long-term remedial measures to overcome the silting problem of the Kosi Canal. These are under consideration of the State Government for implementation.

(c) The Government of Bihar have reported that upto 1973 an expenditure of Rs. 1.3 crore was incurred for desilting of the Kosi Canal. No expenditure has been incurred in desilting Kosi Barrage.

Fixing of reasonable rate of commission for M/s. A. H. Wheelers

4606. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. A. H. Wheelers are changing exhorbitant rates of Commission for selling books, magazines and Railways time tables from private publishers;

(b) the reasons why Government are not fixing reasonable rates of commission;

(c) the reasons why A. H. Wheelers are enjoying almost position of monopoly on a large number of Railway platforms; and

(d) by what time things are likely to improve?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Rates of commission for selling books are settled on the basis of mutual agreements between the publisherrs and M/s. A. H. Wheeler & Co. Hence, the Government does not come into the picture.

(c) M/s. A. H. Wheeler & Co. do not have a monopoly. A large number of contractors other than M/s. Wheelers run bookstalls at a number of railway stations. Even at some of the stations where M/s. Wheeler & Co. have stalls, other book-sellers like Gita Press and Sarvodaya are functioning.

(b) Things are by and large working satisfactorily at present. However, the policy now being followed is to award bookstall contracts at (i) stations having no bookstalls at present, (ii) at new stations which may be opened in future and where bookstalls may be considered necessary, and (iii) at stations where vacancies might arise in future to co-operatives/registered Associations Partnership enterprises formed by unemployed graduates.

Additional Assistance to Karnataka for Irrigation and Power

4607. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government and Central Government have agreed regarding the State's additional resources

mobilisation target of Rs. 5 crores in order to make larger provisions for irrigation and power; and

(b) if so, the financial assistance Central Government propose to sanction for the irrigation projects, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). In assessing the resources for the Annual Plan 1974-75 of Karnataka State, Rs. 5 crores have been taken into account as additional accruals on account of measures to be taken by the State Government for addtional resource mobilisation in 1974-75.

(b). Central assistance to State Plans is given in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to any individual sector of development or project. The plan outlay of the State for 1974-75 is completed at Rs. 110.75 crores, out of which Central assistance is Rs. 35.46 crores:

Increase in Demand for Diesel in Bihar

4608. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the kerosene price-hike, the demand for high speed diesel has gone up in the State of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the necessary steps taken by the Central Government to increase the supply of diesel considering the agricultural reqnirements of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). With the near equalisation of prices of Kerosene and High Speed Diesel Oil, demand for the latter product has increased.

(b). The production of High Speed Diesel Oil has been increased at the Refineries by reducing kerosene production. Priority is also being given to HSD movement over other white oil products.

Seminar on 'Energy Crisis and the Role of Indian Industry'

4609. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any seminar on 'Energy Crisis and the Role of Indian Industry' to meet the demand for petroleum products had been held recently; and

(b) if so, broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The main features of the Seminar have been reported to be as under:—

(1) Need was stressed not only for the conservation of energy but also for finding new sources of energy;

(2) conversion of oil firing equipment to coal firing;

(3) improvements in mining and transportation of coal, oil exploration etc.;

(4) stepping up productivity in coal mining and transportation;

(5) research for better use of available energy resources (including nuclear energy) and development of new resources like solar energy, wind and tide, hydrogen as fuel etc.;

(6) need for paying more attention to maintenance of boiler and other equipment of the thermal stations;

(7) stabilization of oil consumption at the present level; and

(8) constitution of a National Energy Board which would formulate a clear, coordinated and viable energy policy; draft a comprehensive energy programme and ensure its execution through appropriate State Level Energy Boards.

मोदीनगर से मुरादनगर जाने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिये 12.00 बजे से लेकर 3.00 बजे शाम तक रेलगाड़ियों का न चलना

4610. श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मोदीनगर से मुरादनगर जाने वाले विद्यार्थियों के लिए 12.00 बजे से लेकर 3.00 बजे शाम तक कोई रेल गाडी उपलब्ध नही होती , और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति मे सुधार करने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे है ?

रेल मंत्रालय मे उप मत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख) दोपहर, 12 बजे से शाम, 3.00 बजे के बीच मोदीनगर से मुरादनगर जाने के लिए दो अनुसूचित गाडियां अर्थात् 2 डी० एस० यू अम्बाला-दिल्ली सवारी गाड (मोदी नगर से 12 00 बजे छूटती है) और मुरादनगर 12 32 बजे पहुचती है और 372 डाउन हरि-द्वार-दिल्ली सवारी गाडी (मोदीनगर से 14.58 बजे छूटती है और मुरादनगर 15.20 को पहुचती है) उपलब्ध है ।

छात्रों द्वारा दौसा (राजस्थान) मे मालगाडी लूटने का प्रयास

4611. श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या छात्रों ने दौसा (राजस्थान) रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक मालगाड़ी को लूटने का प्रयास किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो घटना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसी स्थितियो से निपटने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

रेल मत्रालय मे उप मत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) . (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 25-2-1974 को लगभग 700 विद्यार्थियो की भीड़ दौसा स्टेशन के निकट ममपारा पनटक न० 181 पर इकट्ठी हो गयी और विद्यार्थियों ने सिगनल के तारों के साथ छेड-छाड की । लगभग 10.30 बजे 516 डाउन माल गाडी आयी और सिगनल न होने के कारण आउटर सिगनल पर खडी हो गयी । विद्यार्थियो की उक्त भीड ने माल गाडी पर हमला बोल दिया, 15 माल डिब्बो के सील तोड डाली और माल डिब्बो न० 28356 तथा 14425 मे 1950 रुपये के मूल्य के मीठ की 10 बोरिया तथा मूग की 3 बोरिया लूट ली । राजस्थान बन्द के सबध मे 'बन्दोबस्त ड्यूटी के लिए दौसा स्टेशन पर उपस्थित रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी और पुलिस घटनास्थल की ओर तेजी मे आगे बढे । रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और पुलिस को पहुचते देख कर विद्यार्थी भाग गए ।

रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और पुलिस द्वारा पूरी खोज-बीन की गई तथा 750 रुपये के मूल्य की पूरी दो बोरिया और 69 किलोग्राम मीठ तथा 67 किलो ग्राम मूग बरामद की गयी । बादीकुई की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दड संहिता की धारा 395 के अन्तर्गत अपराध सं० 12/74 का एक मामला दर्ज किया है । कोई गिरफ्तार नहीं की गयी है ।

(ग) राजस्थान 'बन्द' के परिणाम-स्वरूप विद्यार्थियों की हुल्लड़ बाजी का यही एक

मामला है। ऐसी घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए जो उपाय किये गये है वे है---माल और सवारी गाडियों पर यथा सम्भव सशस्त्र आरक्षियों की व्यवस्था, भेदय स्थलों और खडों पर सशस्त्र पहरेदारों को तैनात करना, चुने हुए खडों पर रेल पथ पर गश्त लगाना आदि।

Use of Thorium for Power Generation urged by Institution of Engineers (India)

4612 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL·
SHRI R S PANDEY

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Institution of Engineers (India) has urged Government to rely substantially on nuclear power programmes and also suggested the use of thorium power generation; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) At the Seminar held recently at Poona under the auspices of the Institution of Engineers, the increasing role of nuclear energy in the near future and the need for stopping up the present heavy water reactor programme as well as intensifying research on the breeder reactors to utilise available thorium resources was urged.

(b). The recommendation made by the Seminar is being examined.

सर्वाधिक आमदनी वाली रेलवे लाइनें

4613. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में सर्वाधिक आमदनी वाली रेलवे लाइनें कौनसी है तथा 1973 में उनसे कितनी आय हुई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

"रेलवे लाइनें" इस पद को "क्षेत्रीय रेलों" के अर्थ में और "अर्जित आय" को क्षेत्रीय रेलों की "बचत या कमी" के अर्थ में लिया गया है। क्योंकि बचत/कमी केवल पूरे वित्तीय वर्षों की निकाली जाती है अत वर्ष 1973-74 मे सम्बन्धित सूचना, जो इस वर्ष के सशोधित अनुमानों पर आधारित है, दी जाती है

(करोड रुपयों मे)

रेलवे का नाम	राजस्व आय (अर्थात् कुल आमदनी)	अर्जित आय (अर्थात् बचत)
1 पश्चिम	192 51	21 25
2 मध्य	184 84	16 00

सिकन्दरी स्थित उर्वरक कारखाने मे आग के कारण हुई हानि

4614. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या फरवरी, 1974 मे सिन्दरी स्थित उर्वरक कारखाने मे आगजनी के कारण भारी हानि हुई है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो आगजनी का कारण क्या था, कितनी हानि हुई और दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

बिजली में शिकायत संबंधी समिति की सिफारिशों को लागू करना

4615. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिजली में शिकायत सम्बन्धी समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन मार्च, 1971 में दे दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी सिफारिशों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) ये सिफारिशें कहां तक लागू की गयी हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) ये सुझाव मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिए किए जाने वाले विभिन्न उपायों से सम्बन्धित हैं :

(1) देश में बहुत ही किफायती ढंग से बिजली का विकास ;

(2) विद्युत प्रणालियों का समेकित प्रचालन ;

(3) पारेषण और वितरण हानियों में कमी ;

(4) विद्युत परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन में विलम्ब को कम करना ;

(5) ग्राम्य क्षेत्रों में किफायती दरों पर बिजली उपलब्ध करना ;

(6) विद्युत सेक्टर में अनुसंधान और विकास ;

(ग) विद्युत क्षेत्र में पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप बनाते समय विद्युत मितव्ययिता समिति के विभिन्न सुझावों का ख्याल रखा गया है। ये सिफारिशें राज्य सरकारों और राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को उनकी परियोजनाओं और अन्य किए कलापों के संबंध में आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने के लिए भेज दी गयी हैं। समिति के सुझावों का कार्यान्वयन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है और समिति के निष्कर्षों का पूर्ण उपयोग करने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

रेलवे की ट्रेड यूनियनों के नाम

4616. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रेलवे विभाग के कर्मचारी कुल कितनी तथा कौन-कौन सी ट्रेड यूनियनों में विभक्त हैं तथा प्रत्येक यूनियन के कितने-कितने सदस्य है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

भारतीय रेलों पर मान्यताप्राप्त ट्रेड यूनियनों के नाम और उनके सदस्यों की संख्या दी गयी है :—

रेलवे	मान्यताप्राप्त यूनियन/एसोसियेशन के नाम	निम्न तारीखों को सदस्यों की संख्या
मध्य	1. नेशनल रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन	75,908 (31-12-73)
	2. सेन्ट्रल रेलवे मजदूर संघ	64,934 (,,)
पूर्व	1. ईस्ट्रन रेलवेमेन्स यूनियन	66,116 (31-12-72)
	2. ईस्ट्रर्न रेलवेमेन्स कांग्रेस	60,330 (,,)
	3. रेलवे प्रेस वर्कर्स यूनियन	1,097 (31-12-73)
	4. ईस्ट्रर्न रेलवे एम्पलाइज़ कांग्रेस	उपलब्ध नहीं
उत्तर	1. नार्दन रेलवेमेन्स यूनियन	50,200 (31-12-73)
	2. उत्तरीय रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन	47,000 (,,)
पूर्वोत्तर	1. नार्थ ईस्ट्रर्न रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन	45,311 (,,)
	2. नार्थ ईस्ट्रर्न रेलवे एम्पलाइज़ यूनियन (पो० आर० के० एस०)	38,206 (,,)
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे	1. नार्थ ईस्ट फ्रंटियर रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन	40,500 (,,)
	2. नार्थ ईस्ट फ्रंटियर रेलवे एम्पलाइज़ यूनियन	30,229 (,,)
दक्षिण	1. सदर्न रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन	38,126 (,,)
	2. सदर्न रेलवे एम्पलाइज़ संघ	45,290 (,,)
दक्षिण मध्य	1. साउथ सेन्ट्रल रेलवे मजदूर यूनियन	36,569 (,,)
	2. साउथ सेन्ट्रल रेलवे एम्पलाइज़	35,000 (,,)
दक्षिण-पूर्व	1. साउथ इस्टर्न रेलवेमेंस यूनियन	50,146 (31-12-72)
	2. साउथ इस्टर्न रेलवेमेन्स कांग्रेस	46,850 (,,)
पश्चिम	1. वेस्टर्न रेलवे एम्पलाइज़ यूनियन	81,000 (,,)
	2. वेस्टर्न रेलवे मजदूर संघ	72,356 (,,)

इन मान्यताप्राप्त यूनियनों के अलावा, रेल कर्मचारियों की करीब 10 गैर मान्यताप्राप्त ट्रेड यूनियनें भी हैं जिनके सदस्यों की संख्या का पता नहीं है।

राजस्थान वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मण्डल, जयपुर द्वारा पश्चिम रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक से की गई मांगें

4617. **श्री मन चन्द डागा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राजस्थान वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मण्डल, जयपुर ने 23 जनवरी, 1974 पश्चिम रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक के समक्ष अपनी मांगे रखी है ;

(ख) क्या महाप्रबन्धक ने मांगो को पूरा करने का वचन दिया है और यदि हां, तो किन मांगो को तथा कब तक ; और

(ग) धनराशि की कमी के कारण किन-किन मांगो को पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) रेलवे के दिन-प्रतिदिन के संचालन-कार्य से सम्बन्धित विषयों के अलावा, 23 जनवरी, 1974 को हुई अधिक बैठक में पश्चिम रेलवे, बम्बई के महाप्रबन्धक के साथ राजस्थान वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मण्डल, जयपुर के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा निम्नलिखित मदों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया :—

1. राज्य में रेलवे समपारों पर ऊपरी सड़क पुलों का निर्माण ।
2. यातायात की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए राज्य में रेलवे लाइनों का विस्तार ; और
3. जयपुर-सवाई माधोपुर मीटर लाइन खण्ड सहित दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद मार्ग का आमान परिवर्तन ।

बैठक में पश्चिम रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक द्वारा बतायी गयी स्थिति, क्रमानुसार, इस प्रकार है :—

समपारों के स्थान पर ऊपरी सड़क पुलों का निर्माण राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर किया जाता है जो इस प्रकार के ऊपरी पुलों की सूची बनाती है जिसमें प्राथमिकता निर्धारित होती है क्योंकि राज्य सरकार को लागत का एक भाग वहन करना होता है। जयपुर में गांधीनगर के पास का ऊपरी सड़क पुल अगले वर्ष पूरा हो जायेगा। राजस्थान में रेलवे लाइनों के विस्तार के संबंध में यह उल्लेखनीय है कि राजस्थान में पूर्णतः या अंशतः पड़ने वाली उदयपुर-हिम्मतनगर और पांकरन-जैसलमेर मीटर लाइनों और हिन्दू मलकोट-श्री गंगानगर बड़ी लाइनों का निर्माण अभी हाल में ही पूरा हो गया है। राजस्थान में आंशिक रूप से पड़ने वाली 33 कि० मी० लम्बी डाबला-सिंघाना मीटर लाइन का निर्माण जारी है। मई, 1974 तक इस लाइन के पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है। राजस्थान के पड़ने वाली कोटा-चित्तौड़ गढ़ और कोटा-अजमेर नयी लाइनों के लिए विगत में किये गये सर्वेक्षणों से पता लगा था कि ये लाइनें अलाभप्रद होंगी और उन पर बहुत ही कम यातायात आयेगा। धन की कमी के कारण इन लाइनों के निर्माण पर विचार करना कठिन होगा ।

दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए यातायात एवं इंजीनियरी सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। इस परियोजना पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है और बजट भाषण में पहले ही बताया जा चुका है कि पांचवीं योजना के दौरान इस परियोजना को प्रारम्भ करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है बशर्ते इसके लिए धन उपलब्ध हो।

Agitation by Engineers of Badarpur Thermal Power Station

4618. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether engineers at the Badarpur Thermal Power Station have launched a work-to-rule agitation to press their demands since 3rd March, 1974; and

(b) if so, what are their main demands; and

(c) to what extent the strike has affected the working of the power station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Engineers have launched an agitation to work-to-rule by passing a resolution on 1st March, 1974 not to work on Sundays and other holidays, and to work-to-rule.

The main demands of the Engineers are grant of Special pay and construction allowance for field staff on construction and shift duty and operation and maintenance allowance for operation and maintenance staff.

These demands have been considered and Government have agreed to grant a "Special Construction Allowance for Badarpur" admissible to those employed on construction work and a Generation allowance to the technical staff working on the operation and maintenance of the Power Station, who are not in receipt of any other special pay or overtime allowance for this purpose.

(c). The working of the Power Station has been normal.

Increase in the Total Assets of 95 Monopoly Houses

4619. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total assets of the 95 monopoly houses in the country have increased substantially for the last three years inspite of Government's decision to reduce the assets of the monopoly houses;

(b) if so, to what extent the assets of these 95 monopoly houses have increased;

(c) the names of these monopoly houses; and

(d) the steps being taken to reduce their assets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). (1) The "monopoly houses" mentioned in the question appear to refer to the large business houses which were discussed in the Reports of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission and the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. Only twenty of these houses having assets of more than Rs. 35 crores were earlier considered as large houses in the context of industrial licensing policy. The concept of large industrial houses had undergone a fundamental change since February, 1973 when the revised industrial licensing policy was announced by the Government. In the light of this revised policy, undertakings registered under Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, i.e. (i) undertakings which by themselves or together with their interconnected undertakings have assets of not less than Rs. 20 crores, thereby attracting the provisions of section 20(a); or

(ii) dominant undertakings which by themselves or together with their interconnected undertakings have assets of not less than Rs. 1 crore, thereby attracting the provisions of section 20(b) of the M.R.T.P. Act, are considered as large industrial houses.

(2) The M.R.T.P. Act does not require the undertakings registered under section 26, to furnish information about changes in the value of assets from year to year.

(c) A list of undertakings registered under Section 26 of the M R T P Act has been laid on the Table of Lok Sabha recently in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 4304, answered on the 11th December, 1973

(d) The main objective of the regulatory provisions of Chapter III of the M R T P Act is to prevent concentration of economic power to the common detriment through a process of regulation of substantial expansion, diversification and deployment of funds The steps taken by the Government in this behalf are described in the Second Annual Report on the Working and Administration of the M R T P Act, 1969, which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha last year

Referring Report of Task Force on Bulk Drugs to Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices

4620 SHRI P M MEHTA
SHRI NIHAR BASKAR

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have referred back the report of the task force on restructing the prices of 24 bulk drugs to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices,

(b) if so the reasons for the same,

(c) whether the Bureau has resubmitted the report, and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) Government had requested the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to recommend fair selling prices of the concerned bulk drugs taking into account the escalations in costs that have taken place since the Working Group set up under the Chairmanship of the Chairman Bureau of Industrial costs and prices formulated its report.

(c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Supply of Crude Oil by Oil Producing Countries to Non-Aligned Nations at Concessional Rates

4621 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA
SHRI DHAMANKAR

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state·

(a) whether the oil producing countries have taken any decision to supply crude to the non aligned nations at concessional rates, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

पश्चिम तथा मध्य रेलवे डिवीजनों की रेल प्रयोक्ता समितियों की बैठक

4622 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य तथा पश्चिम रेलवे डिवीजनों की रेल प्रयोक्ता समितियों (रेलवे यूजर्स कमेटीज) का गठन किया जा चुका है ,

(ख) यदि हां तो कब , और

(ग) इन समितियों की कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) (क) से (ग) मध्य और पश्चिम रेलों के मंडलों की मंडलीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति ों को 1-1-1974 से 31-12-1975 तक दो वर्षों के लिए पुनर्गठित किया गया है। लेकिन, इन समितियों

में कुछ संख्याओं और हितों तथा राज्य सरकारों और विधान मंडलों के प्रतिनिधियों का नामांकन अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए नयी मंडलीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समितियों की कोई बैठक अभी तक नहीं हुई है।

राजस्थान नहर के लिये धनराशि

4623. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान नहर के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुदान स्वरूप अथवा ऋण स्वरूप पृथक-पृथक कितनी-कितनी राशि कब-कब दी गई ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : 1957-58 से 1968-69 तक केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता के रूप में राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिए राज्य सरकार को दी गई धनराशियां नीचे दी गई है —

वर्ष	केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता की राशि (करोड रूपयों में)
1957–58	0.25
1958–59	2.00
1959–60	5.30
1960–61	5.40
1961–62	7.00
1962–63	6.39
1963–64	6.00
1964–65	5.60
1965–66	8.13
1966–67	5.00
1967–68	2.99
1968–69	6.30
कुल	60.36

इस परियोजना के लिए राजस्थान सरकार को कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया गया था।

चतुर्थ योजना से राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक अनुदानों। ऋणों के रूप में ही जा रही है और यह किसी विशेष स्कीम, स्कीमों के समूह अथवा विकास शीर्ष के लिए नहीं होती। बहरहाल, राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के महत्व को देखते हुए, इस परियोजना के लिए निम्नलिखित विशेष योजनेत्तर ऋण सहायता दी गई है —

वर्ष	(करोड रुपयों में)
1968–69	3.50
1969–70	3.20
1971–72	3.00
1972–73	3.50
1973–74	1.97
कुल	15.17

हिन्दी के समुचित प्रयोग कराने के लिये सलाहकार समिति

4624. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रेलवे के काम काज में हिन्दी का समुचित प्रयोग कराये जाने के लिये एक सलाहकार समिति नियुक्त की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक इस समिति की कितनी बैठकें हुई तथा कहां-कहां हुई ; और

(ग) यदि बैठकें नहीं हुई हैं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) रेलवे हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की पहली बैठक 14-3-1974 को नयी दिल्ली में हुई थी ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

डिवीजनल सुपरिंटेंडेंट, बिलासपुर द्वारा प्रमुख व्यापारियों तथा राष्ट्रीय कोयला निगम को सप्लाई किये गये माल डिब्बे

4625. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश में हाल में फरवरी, 1974 में हुये उपचुनावों के दौरान बिलासपुर के डिवीजनल सुपरिंटेंडेंट द्वारा कुछ प्रमुख व्यापारियों को प्राथमिकता की उपेक्षा करते हुए बड़ी संख्या में माल डिब्बे सप्लाई किये गये ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गैर-सरकारी व्यापारियों अथवा संस्थाओं को बड़ी संख्या में माल डिब्बे सप्लाई किये गये किन्तु इस अवधि में कोयले की लोडिंग के लिये राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम को माल डिब्बे नहीं दिये गये ; और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Permitting expansion of Drug Firms with more than 26 per cent Foreign Equity

4626. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new basic drugs and expansion of old ones were allowed to foreign firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity during the last three years;

(b) what were the recommendations of technical authorities and Industrial Adviser (Health) about granting permission to foreign firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity for new basic drugs and expansion of old ones during the last three years and in how many cases administrative Ministry has differed about capacities with the technical authorities the reasons for the difference of opinion; and

(c) what are the main conditions laid down with each expansion and how many of them have been fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) A statement showing the details of Industrial licences granted to firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity for the manufacture of new basic drugs and expansion allowed is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6539/74].

(b). The views of various authorities on the industrial licensing applications are treated as confidential.

(c) The statement referred to in reply to part (a) of the question also indicate the conditions laid down in each case. Information is being collected as to fulfilment of the conditions and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Permitting production of new Formulation by Drug Firms

4627. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) how many non-aligned formulations were allowed to foreign firms with more than 26 cer cent foreign equity, during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for licensing these formulations to foreign dominated firms in preference to Indian firms;

(c) whether Government propose to ask the foreign firms to publicise their expansion schemes before they are given a licence, as in the case of MRIP firms and capital applications for more than Rs 7.5 lacs; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Only four formulations were licensed to firms with foreign equity exceeding 26 per cent during the last three years 1971 to 1973 which do not carry any condition for basic manufacture or restriction on import of raw materials.

(b) There were no applications from firms with foreign equity less than 26 per cent for the manufacture of the same items.

(c). No, Sir.

(d). Applications for industrial licences are considered on merits by the Licensing Committee in consultation with various Government authorities and are required to be disposed of within a given timeframe.

Construction of Railway Lines in Backward Areas

4628. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) which regions in India are considered as backward for purposes of construction of new Railway lines; and

(b) in which of these regions new lines are proposed to be laid in the Fifth Five Year Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a). The Ministry of Railways are guided primarily by the judgement of the respective State Governments in this regard.

(b) It is proposed to take up the construction of the following new railway lines in the backward areas of the country during 1974-75, the first year of the Fifth Plan:—

(1) Dharmanagar-Kumarghat.
(2) Nadikude-Bibinagar.
(3) Rohtak-Bhiwani.
(4) BG rail links to Ramnagar and Kathgodam from Moradabad and Rampur.
(5) Jhanjarpur to Laukaha Bazar.
(6) Sakri-Hasanpur.
(7) Jakhapura-Banspani

Due to paucity of funds during 1974-75, it is not possible to take up more new railway lines in other backward areas.

However, surveys for the following new lines have been made or are proposed to be taken up during 1974-75 and it is proposed to take up the construction of these lines during the 5th Plan period subject to availability of adequate funds:

1. Dhalli-Rajahara-Jagdalpur.
2. Bhavnagar-Tarapore.
3. Dasgaon-Mangalore.
4. Kumarghat-Agartala-Sabroom
5. Silchar-Jiribam.
6. Nangal Dam-Talwara.
7. Malda-Belurghat.
8. Dehri-on-Sone-Pipradih.
9. Deoghar-Dumka-Rampur Hat.
10. Gaya-Rajgir.

Amount of Freight received and Damages paid by Railways during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 Upto February, 1974

4629. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of freight received by the Railways for transportation of goods during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 upto February, 1974;

(b) the amount paid by way of damages for goods lost in transit and for goods damaged during that period;

(c) the time limit during which the Railways undertake to carry goods to their destination;

(d) whether any damages have also been paid for late delivery of goods and if so, the amount of such damages paid during the years mentioned above; and

(e) whether any recoveries have been made from any Railway employee during the period mentioned above for loss of goods and late delivery of goods and if so, the amount of such recoveries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a). The Railways' earnings from goods and parcels traffic are indicated below:—

1971-72 : Rs. 696 73 crores.
1972-73 : Rs. 734.25 crores
1973-74 : Rs. *635.05 crores
(upto Feb. '74)

(b). The amounts paid by way of compensation for goods lost, pilfered, damaged etc. are given below:—

1971-72 : Rs. 12.68 crores
1972-73 : Rs. 12.29 crores.
1973-74 : Rs. *12.46 crores.
(upto Feb. '74)

(c). The Railways do not guarantee carriage of goods within any fix time. But every possible effort is made to carry goods expeditiously.

(d). Yes. The amounts of compensation paid on account of delay in transit are indicated below:—

1971-72 : Rs. 18.50 lakhs
1972-73 : Rs. 27.70 lakhs
1973-74 : Rs. *20.03 lakhs.
(upto Feb. '74)

(e). Yes. Apart from imposition of penalties such as stoppage of increment, stoppage of Passes & P.T.Os., Censure etc., amounts as indicated below were also recovered from the railway employees:—

1971-72 : Rs. 45.881 (This does not include figures in respect of E. Railway, as these are not available)
1972-73 : Rs. 45,270
1973-74 : Rs. 60,273
(upto Feb. '74)

*Figures marked with asterisk are provisional

Complaints against Railway Police

4630 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether several complaints have been received that the Railway Police are not giving proper protection to the passengers and the goods; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken in that regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a). No specific complaint has been received. However, complaints of general nature of inadequate arrangements for, the security of passengers, their belongings and Railway property are being received.

(b). Prevention of crime and maintenance of law and order on the Railways is the Constitutional responsibility of the State Governments.

The Railway Administration maintains a Railway Protection Force, equipped with limited legal powers, purely for the protection of Railway property which includes booked consignments. This Force is utilised for guarding yards, goods sheds and escorting goods and parcels trains.

Steps taken by the State Governments to ensure safe travel on Railways include deployment of Government Railway Police to escort important trains at night prosecuting criminals for specific offences and detaining persons suspected to be involved in the commission of crimes on Railways under the maintenance of internal Security Act.

With a view to guarantee still more safe rail travel and better protection of person and property of travelling public and Railway property including goods, a proposal to have a unified Police Force is also under examination.

Close liaison is maintined with Government Railway Police and Civil Police to keep strict surveillance over the bad characters operating in the sections.

Companies going into voluntary liquidation

4631. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the Statewise break up of companies going into voluntary liquidation and the total amount of debts at the time of liquidation during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 upto February, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): State wise number of companies going into voluntary liquidation during 1971-/2, 1972-73 and 1973-74 (upto December, 1973) is given in the Statement Annexed

Information regarding the total amounts of debts of these companies at the time of liquidation during the above period is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library.* See No. LT-6540/74.]

Financial assistance for electrification of rural areas in J & K, H.P. and U.P. for 1974-75

4632. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have made any special provision of financial assistance for helping the electrification of hilly and backward rural areas in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in the next financial year, and

(b) if so, a brief outline of these provisions for each one of these three States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The programme of rural electrification is formulated by the State Governments and is financed out of their State Plans. The Rural Electrification Corporation provides loan assistance to the State Electricity Boards for implementation of their rural electrification schemes The Corporation has so far sanctioned the following assistance for the schemes relating to Backward/Under-developed Hill, Desert and Tribal areas of the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh:—

Name of the State	Amount of loan sanctioned	
	Backward area.	Under-developed Hill, Desert and Tribal areas.
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Jammu & Kashmir ...	132.60	712.14
Himachal Pradesh ...	97.88	541.46
Uttar Pradesh ...	1819.64	219.97

The assistance during the year 1974-75 would depend upon the schemes sponsored by the State Electricity Boards and approved by the Rural Electrification Corporation.

Uneconomic Branch Line Committee

4633. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the 28 Surveys recommended by the Uneconomic Branch Line Committee 1969 for extension/conversion/reservation of Branch Lines;

(b) the names of the 12 Traffic Surveys which were ordered to be carried out by the Railways;

(c) the findings obtained in those 12 traffic surveys and the decision of Government on the findings; and

(d) the fate of the 16 remaining surveys recommended by the Uneconomic Branch Line Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) to (d) A statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library* See No LT-6544/74.]

Railway Tracks Sanctioned for Conversion during past three years

4634. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Railway tracks which have been sanctioned for conversion during the past three years upto 28th February, 1974;

(b) the length of the track and the cost involved and the target date for the completion of work in each case,

(c) whether any phased programme has been drawn up for the conversion of all narrow gauge and metre gauge tracks into broad gauge tracks, and if not, whether such a plan would be drawn up; and

(d) the considerations for the selection of the conversion of these tracks sanctioned during the past three years upto 28th February, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b) Conversion of the following Metre-Gauge lines into Broad Gauge has been sanctioned during the past three years upto 28th February, 1974 Their lengths cost and target date of completion have been indicated against each of them:

Sl. No.	Name of section	Length (in kms.)	Cost (Rs. in crores)	Target date of completion
1	Viramgam-Okha and Kanalus-Porbander (including Jamnagar-Bedi and Kanalus-Sikka)	556.97	42.93	21-12-1977
2	Parallel BG line from Guntakiral to Dharmavaram and conversion of Dharamvaram-Bangalore City .	280.29	17.59	December, 1976
3	Trivandrum-Quilon-Ernakulam .	221.00	13.60	Early, 1976
4	Barabanki-Samastipur including new MG line between Katarniaghat and Kauriyaghat	603.89	46.34	March, 1977

In addition, the conversion of the section from Mannuid to Furil from MG to BG of length 354 kms. and cost Rs. 28.00 crores has been approved. Provision of funds for this week has been made in the Budget for 1974-75.

The following gauge conversion projects are included in the Budget for 1974-75:

(1) New Bongaigaon-Gauhati.

(2) Samastipur-Darbhanga.

(3) Guntur-Macherla.

(4) Providing BG line from Moradabad and Rampur to Ramnagai and Kathgodam

(c) No phased programme has been drawn up for the conversion of all Narrow Gauge and Metre Gauge tracks mto Broad Gauge tracks, and such a plan is not considered necessary as routes are assessed for conversion either when they reach saturation in line capacity or when transhipment points become unmanageable.

(d) The main considerations are the traffic density on the section and whether the section has become saturated, the extent of operational advantage by elimmation of transhipment as a result of gauge conversion and the need for speeding up the movement.

Loss Suffered by Cochin Fertilizer Plant

4635. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any annual loss is being suffered in terms of production and the rise in the cost of the project as against the original estimated cost, comparing the present annual rate of production at the Cochin Fertilizer Plant with the installed capacity; and

(b) the steps Goverament have taken to put the plant into regular production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been delay in the completion and commissioning of the project.

(b) The various problem areas have been systematically identified and the necessary corrective measures are being implemented. Trial runs are being conducted and efforts are being made to stabilise production.

Rent free Accommodation to Station Masters appointed after 1942

4636. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pre-1942 employed Railway Station Masters have been provided rent free accommodation throughout the country;

(b) whether the Station Masters, who were appointed or promoted as Station Masters after 1942 have to pay house rent for the accommodation;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor especially when the Incharges in other Departments like the P & T. are provided rent free accommodation; and

(d) the action being taken by Government to provide rent free accommodation to Station Masters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b) According to the extant instructions the concession of rent free accommodation is admissible to all categories of non-gazetted staff including Station Masters of Government Railways who at any time in the course of their previous service, held, in a substantive capacity, a post which carried the privilege of rent-free quarters or house rent allowance in lieu of free quarters. They will continue to enjoy this privilege if in the course of their subsequent service they hold such a post. This privilege has been extended to the staff of the ex-Company and ex-State Rail-

ways taken over by the Government from time to time.

(c) Railway employees are governed by a separate set of Rules.

(d) Does not arise.

One more set to uniform to Railway Staff

4637. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are providing uniforms to the essential staff of the Railways at a uniform scale;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to provide one more set of uniform to the staff posted in the desert area where there is more wear and tear of uniform on account of frequent washing thereof, and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and time by which such action is expected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Different scales have been adopted for supply of uniforms to different categories of eligible Railway staff.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Bid to Thwrt take over of Oil Companies

4638. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain oil cartels are working in India to beat Government's decision to take over progressively foreign oil interests in the country; and

(b) if so, Government reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Report of such activity have appeared in the Press, but no positive evidence of such activity has come to notice.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Control of Flood-Prone Rivers in West Bengal and Assam

4639. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the different kinds of protective works undertaken or proposed to be undertaken to control the flood-prone rivers in West Bengal and Assam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The Governments of West Bengal and Assam have undertaken or proposed the following types of flood protection measures on the flood prone rivers in their States:—

(1) Construction of embankments.

(2) Raising and strengthening of existing embankments.

(3) River Training works

(4) Drainage improvement works.

(5) Flood detention reservoirs and multi-purpose reservoirs with storages for moderation of floods

Re-Employment of Judges after the Age of Superannuation

4640. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present practice with regard to re-employment of Judges of High Courts

and Supreme Court of India after the age of superannuation; and

(b) the particulars of cases where judges were re-employed by the Central and State Governments during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Retired Judges are usually appointed to positions involving functions of judicial or quasi-judicial nature as it is not always possible or desirable to requisition the services of sitting Judges for such positions

(b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Persons holding Vending Licences at Rewari, Jhunjhunu and Bikaner Stations

4641 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the names and addresses of persons holding vendors licences at Rewari, Jhunjhunu and Bikaner Railway Stations in the Bikaner Division of N R; and

(b) the dates since when these licences have been held by those vendors, separately in each case of refreshment rooms, stalls and trolleys?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) A statement giving the names and addresses of the persons holding vendors licences is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in the Library*. See No LT-6542/74].

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Nationalisation of Foreign Oil Companies

4642. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to the nationalisation of the foreign oil companies operating in the country;

(b) when they are proposed to be finally taken over;

(c) whether the Burmah Shell and Caltex have been asked to follow the Esso pattern; and

(d) if so, what are their reactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) Government has since acquired 74 per cent control over all the activities of Esso in India.

(c) and (d) Since negotiations are yet to be initiated with them, it is difficult to indicate anything in the matter at this stage Burmah Shell has, however agreed to negotiate for Government acquiring 74 per cent equity in their operations The reaction of Caltex is awaited.

Agreement between India and Sri Lanka on oil exploration

4643 SHRI V. MAYAVAN
SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Sri Lanka have reached an agreement for collaboration in exploration of oil in the two countries;

(b) whether Sri Lanka hopes to strike oil in Mannar district, and

(c) if so, whether this will be in collaboration with India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) There is no collaboration between Sri Lanka and India for any oil project in the Mannar District.

Heaps of Parcels and Trollies at Katni Station causing inconvenience to Passengers

4644. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether heaps of parcels at Katni Station cause great inconvenience to passengers and trollies also make the platform congested; and

(b) whether complaints have also been lodged in this regard and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. However, some transit parcels are stacked on the island platform near the foot-over bridge where brake-vans of the trains stop. This might cause some hindrance in the free movement of passengers at this point sometimes. There is, however, no inconvenience on account of trollies.

(b) No written complaints have so far been received in this regard. However, to remove the above inconvenience, stacking of parcels is being improved so as to leave maximum space for passengers to pass through.

Wastage of Harra following inadequate wagon supply (MP).

4645. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had to suffer loss to the tune of lakhs of rupees due to wastage of Harra following inadequate wagon supply to the Madhya Pradesh State; and

(b) the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Inadequate rail wagons for Bidi Industry of South India

4646. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in case adequate Rail wagons are not made available immediately, the entire Bidi Industry of the South India as well as forest produce worth crores of rupees would be adversely affected; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Presumably, the question relates to movement of bidi leaves from stations in Madhya Pradesh to destinations in South India. Despite adverse features affecting train operation and mobility of stock, every effort is being made to clear traffic in Bidi leaves as expeditiously as possible. During the period from December 1973 to February 1974, a total number of 1820 Broad Gauge wagons were loaded with bidi leaves from stations in Madhya Pradesh including 728 wagons for destinations in South India.

Applications received for seeking permission to manufacture Sodium Tripolyphosphate

4647. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received applications from manufacturers other than Messrs Hindustan Lever, seeking permission to manufacture Sodium Tripolyphosphate required for the production of non-soapy detergents;

(b) if so, whether their applications have been considered by Government or referred to the M.R.T.P. Commission; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a). A statement showing the information as on 23rd March 1974, furnished by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6543/74.]

(b) and (c). These applications are under various stages of consideration. Except in the cases of the M/s. Ballarpur Paper & Straw Board Mills Limited and the Delhi Cloth & General Mills Company Limited, no application for approval under the MRTP Act was received; no reference to the Commission in respect of these two cases was considered necessary.

Votes Polled in Elections to Legislative Assemblies in U.P., Pondicherry and Orissa

4648. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of votes polled in favour of Congress, Congress (O), Jana Sangh, B.K.D., C.P.I. C.P.I. (M), Swatantra, Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha and other parties in the recent elections conducted in U.P.;

(b) the number of votes polled in favour of Congress, Congress (O), Anna D.M.K., CPI and CPI(M) in recent election conducted in Pondicherry; and

(c) the number of votes polled in favour of Congress, Congress (O), Swatantra, Utkal Congress, Jana Congress, CPI, CPI(M) in the recent election conducted in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c). Three statements containing the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-6544/74.]

Shifting of Gestetner Duplicators Pvt. Ltd. to Nasik

4649. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gestener Duplicators Private Limited, a foreign company, has decided to shift to Nasik; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA). (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

Votes polled in Election to Legislative Assemblies of Manipur and Nagaland

4650. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of votes polled in favour of national and regional parties, party-wise in the recent election conducted for Legislative Assemblies of Manipur and Nagaland; and

(b) the number of candidates, party-wise, who forefeited their security deposits in election to Nagaland Legislative Assembly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) Two statements containing the required information are laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement I

Votes Polled & Peacentage of Votes Polled According to Parties (Provisional)

Name of Party	Gen. Election 1974 Votes polled	Percentage
1		2
1. Indian National Congress	164,727	27.62
2. Indian National Congress (O)	8,764	1.47
3. Communist Party of India	33,029	5.54
4. Socialist Party	35,642	5.98
5. Communist Party of India (M)	3,347	0.56
6. Bharatiya Jana Sangh	—	—
7. Manipur People Party	134,483	22.55
8. Manipur Hill Union	38,657	6.48
9. Kuki National Assembly	7,395	1.24
10. Independents	170,378	28.56
TOTAL :	596 433	100 00

Statement II

Votes Polled & Percentage of Votes Polled Accerding to Parties (Provisional)

Name of Party	General Election 1974	
	Votes polled	Percentage
1. Nagaland Nationalist Organisation	103,461	35.77
2. United Democratic Front	86,987	30.77
3. Independents	98,811	34,16
TOTAL :	*289,259	100.00

*For 58 assembly constituencies only (2 uncontested).

Licences granted to D.C.M. and Shaw Wallace for setting up Fertilizer Plants

4651. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted licences for fertilizer production to two monopoly houses *viz.*, Delhi Cloth Mills and Shaw Wallace;

(b) whether these new units would involve any foreign exchange: and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Government have issued letters of intent to (a) M/s. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd. for a substantial expansion of their existing fertilizer plant at Kota in Rajasthan; and (b) to M/s. Nagarjuna Fertilizers Ltd. (incorporated by M/s. Shaw Wallace) for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh. Both the projects would need external finance for the procurement of supplies and services not available in the country; the extent thereof will be known only after detailed proposals are received from the two companies in accordance with the terms stipulated in the letters of intent issued to them.

Sites for drilling oil in Somafur Valley

4653. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the O. & N.G.C. has selected any sites in the Somafur valley for drilling to explore crude;

(b) if so, particulars of the sites selected; and

(c) when the drilling operation is expected to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The exact location where the 'Somafur Valley' is situated is not known.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Companies in which Shri R P. Goenka and his brothers control more than 36 per cent of the shares

4654. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether R. P Goenka of Duncan Brothers and their family members are controlling major shares in the Jute Mills of West Bengal and the management of Indian Jute Mill Association and Indian Tea Planters' Association;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made so far by Government with regard to the number of companies in which Shri R. P Goenka and his brothers are controlling more than 30 per cent of shares; and

(c) if so, the names of those Companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Goenka firms and 'G. Umashankar'

4655. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various firms located at Calcutta managed by Shri R. P. Goenka and his brothers Sarvashri J. P. Goenka and G. P. Goenka either individually or jointly;

(b) whether any firm named 'G. Umashankar' is a sister concern of the firm of Duncan Brothers; and

(c) if so, the names of the Directors and Managing Director of 'G. Umashankar' and the nature of business carried out by the firm?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House

Decision of Foundry Owners and their workers not to allow movement of Trains from Kolhapur Station after 20th April, 1974

4656 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) Whether Government are aware that about 40 foundry owners and their workers have decided not to allow any movement of trains from Kolhapur Railway Station after 20th April, 1974; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) and (b). The Honorary Secretary of the Kolhapur Engg Association has submitted a memorandum to Station Master, Kolhapur requesting him to approach higher Railway authorities to grant delivery of Pig-

Iron and Coke consignments by actual weighment. He has also threatened use of pressure tactices, if demand is not met within 60 days.

27 फरवरी, 1974 को दिल्ली में हुआ श्रमिक संघों का सम्मेलन

4657. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 27 फरवरी को आल इण्डिया रेलवे मैन्स फेडेरेशन, आल इण्डिया रेलवे एम्पलाइज कनफेडेरेशन, विभिन्न रेलो में बनाये गये और आल इण्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस से सम्बन्ध श्रमिक संघो, आल इण्डिया लोको रनिंग स्टाफ एसोसियेशन कुछ अन्य श्रेणियों के संघो और भारतीय मजदूर संघ का एक सम्मेलन दिल्ली मे हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या रेल कर्मचारियों की मांगों का मांग-पत्र और आन्दोलन संबंधी एक संकल्प पास किया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) सम्मेलन ने निम्नलिखित कई मांगें रखी हैं जिसके लिए सम्भवतः वे 10 अप्रैल, 1974 के बाद किसी भी दिन से हड़ताल करने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं :—

1. (क) सभी रेल कर्मचारियों को औद्योगिक कर्मकार माना जाये और उन्हें ट्रेड यूनियन के पूरे अधिकार दिये जायें जिसमें वार्ता करने का अधिकार भी शामिल हो।

(ख) रेल कर्मचारियों के काम के घंटे प्रति दिन 8 से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।

(ग) वैज्ञानिक पद्धति से सभी रेल कर्मचारियों के काम का मूल्यांकन किया जाये और कर्मचारियों का पुनर्वर्गीकरण-ग्रेड परिवर्तन और न्यूनतम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारी को आवश्यकता पर आधारित न्यूनतम वेतन दिया जाय।

(घ) जब तक कार्य-मूल्याकन और पुनर्वर्गीकरण का काम पूरा नही होता, तब तक उनके और केन्द्रीय उपक्रमों, अर्थात् एच० एम० टी०, बी० एच० ई० एल०, एच० एम० एल०, एच० ए० एल० आदि के कर्मचारियों के वेतनों मे तत्काल समानता लायी जाये।

2. मंहगाई भत्ते को निर्वाह सूचकाक से जोडा जाये और छ महीने की अवधि में हर 4 प्वाइंट की वृद्धि का पूरा निष्प्रभावीकरण किया जाये।

3. 1971 और 1972-73 के वर्ष के लिए एक महीने के वेतन की दर से बोनस दिया जाये।

4. सभी नैमित्तिक रेल कर्मचारियों के नैमित्तिक स्वरूप को समाप्त किया जाये और उन्हें पूर्व व्याप्ति सहित सभी लाभ देकर सेवा में स्थायी किया जाये।

5. विभाग द्वारा परिचालित दुकानों के माध्यम से पर्याप्त और सस्ती दर पर अनाज और अन्य अनिवार्य वस्तुएं दी जाय।

6. उत्पीड़न के सभी मामले वापस लिये जाये।

(घ) चूंकि इन मांगों का गम्भीर आर्थिक प्रभाव पड़ेगा, इसलिए वर्तमान

कठिन परिस्थितियों में इन की पूरी तरह जांच करनी होगी जो कि सरकार कर रही है ।

आल इंडिया सिगनल एण्ड टेलीकम्युनिकेशन्स स्टाफ एसोसियेशन द्वारा नियमानुसार काम करो आन्दोलन

4658. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इण्डिया सिगनल एण्ड टेलीकम्युनिकेशन्स स्टाफ एसोसियेशन ने गत नवम्बर में 'नियमानुसार काम करो' आन्दोलन चलाया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगें क्या थीं ;

(ग) क्या उनकी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में उनके (मंत्री महोदय) साथ समझौता होने के पश्चात् उक्त आन्दोलन समाप्त कर दिया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किन मांगों के सम्बन्ध में समझौता हुआ था उनकी क्रियान्विति की स्थिति क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण जिसमें मांगों का विवरण और तत्सम्बन्धी स्थिति बतायी गयी है सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [**सभालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT 6545/74**]

(घ) कोई लिखित समझौता नहीं किया गया था ।

Uniform policy for Absorption of casual labourers

4659. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any policy for absorption of casual labourers, particularly gangmen working for years together in other Departments of the Railways;

(b) if so, the salient features of programmes for implementation of the policy;

(c) action taken to remove the differential treatment to casual labourers in Construction Department regarding temporary status on completion of 120 days of continuous service; and

(d) whether any demonstration of casual labourers was held on 17th January, 1974 at the call of Divl. Railway Employees' Coordination Committee, Dhanbad and a Memorandum was submitted to Divisional Engineer (Cons), Dhanbad and if so, what are their demands and action taken thereon by the Administration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). All casual labour whether employed on project works or otherwise, as have completed six months service, are eligible for absorption against regular posts. About 70,000 casual labourers have already been absorbed.

(c) Organised labour had brought the differential treatment to the notice of the Miabhoy Tribunal. The Tribunal agreed that Project labour need not get temporary status like non-project labour; but recommended that after six months, they should be given wages calculated at the minimum of the regular scale of pay. This recommendation is under Government's consideration.

(d) Yes, there was a demonstration for a short while. Details in regard to the memorandum submitted, are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Visit of an Iraqi technical team to India

4660. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Iraqi Technical Team visited India on 3rd March, 1974 to work out joint projects between the two countries, particularly in petro-chemicals;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed; and

(c) if so, the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) An Iraqi Delegation led by Dr. Mehdi Sheikh Ali, President of the State Consulting Company for oil projects, arrived in India on 2nd March, 1974. The delegation held discussions with representatives of the various organisations such as Engineers India Limited, Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Indian Oil Corporation concerned with activities of the Petroleum Industry in India for cooperation between the two sides including deputation of experts from India.

(b) No formal agreement was signed.

(c) Does not arise.

Rural Electrification schemes for Tamil Nadu during Fifth Plan

4661. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural electrification in the State of Tamil Nadu has not been adequate during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features of the rural electrification schemes to be undertaken in that State in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There are 14,124 villages in Tamil Nadu. Out of these 9,472 villages (i.e. 67 per cent) had been electrified at the commencement of the Fourth Plan. 4,048 more villages have been electrified (upto January 1974) during the Fourth Plan. The State Electricity Board proposes to cover electrification of all the villages by the end of the Fourth Plan. The percentage of village electrification will therefore rise from 67 per cent to 100 per cent by the end of the Fourth Plan Again, the number of pumpsets energised also increased substantially i.e. from 4,10,119 to 6,74,175 during the Fourth Plan.

Thus the progress of rural electrification in Tamil Nadu has, therefore, been adequate.

(b) The total proposed outlay for rural electrification during the Fifth Five Year Plan amounts to Rs. 50 crores. The village electrification being complete, this money will help energise 1,43,000 pump sets.

प्रयाग एक्सप्रेस 17 अप और 18 डाउन वैशाली एक्सप्रेस बरौनी और कटिहार के बीच प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर रोके जाने का प्रस्ताव

4662. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जब तक लखनऊ से सिलीगुड़ी तक जनता यात्री [illegible] पुल : काम

नहीं हो जाती, प्रयाग एक्सप्रेस और 17 अप तथा 18 डाउन वैशाली एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को बरौनी और कटिहार के बीच प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर रोकने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या व्यवस्था करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख).33 अप/34 डाउन कटिहार-लखनऊ जनता तेज सवारी गाड़ियां कटिहार-बरौनी खण्ड के केवल कटिहार-खगरिया भाग पर चलती हैं। 17 अप/18 डाउन वैशाली एक्सप्रेस और 37 अप/38 डाउन प्रयाग एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां पहले ही खगरिया-कटिहार खण्ड के कई स्टेशनों पर रुकती है। इसके अतिरिक्त दिन के समय चलने वाली 85 अप/86 डाउन सवारी गाडिया और रात के समय चलने वाली 35 अप/36 डाउन सवारी गाड़िया खगरिया-कटिहार खण्ड के रास्ते के स्टेशनों की यातायात सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करती है। इन तथ्यों को देखते हुए 17 अप/18 डाउन वैशाली एक्सप्रेस और 37 अप/38 डाउन प्रयाग एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को अस्थायी तौर पर खगरिया-कटिहार खण्ड के बाकी स्टेशनों पर ठहराना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता।

Direct Rail Link between Delhi and Waltair

4663. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware of increasing need for direct rail link between Delhi and Waltair (South Eastern Railway) *via* Vijayawada without changing the train at Vijayawada; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken and the time by which such facility will be made available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI). (a) and (b). At present, one biweekly III class 3-tier sleeper through service coach is running between New Delhi and Waltair *via* Vijawada by 15 Dn/16 Up Madras-New Delhi GT Express and 45 Up/46 Dn Howrah-Hyderabad Express catering to the through traffic offering adequately. Introduction of a direct train between Delhi/New Delhi and Waltair is neither justified on considerations of traffic nor operationally feasible due to saturated line capacity on some of the sections enroute and for want of adequate terminal facilities at Delhi/New Delhi.

Decline in processing of crude oil at Cochin Refineries

4664. SHRI DHAMANKAR
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantity of crude oil processed at the Cochin Refineries has shown a decline during 1973 as compared to 1972; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the present position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir There was a marginal decline in the quantity of crude oil processed by the Cochin Refinery in 1973 as compared to 1972 The refinery processed 1.97 million tonnes of crude oil in 1973 as against 2 35 million tonnes in 1972. The fall in throughput was mainly on account of the shut down of the refinery for effecting expansion from 2 5 million tonnes to 3 3 million tonnes per annum and also on account of difficulty in making crude oil transport arrangements. The refinery is operating below its capacity at present Efforts are being made to make refinery operate at its optimum level.

Strategy for Crude Oil Supplies to Agriculture

4665. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn any strategy for oil supplies in sufficient quantities to meet the urgent needs of agriculture; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). There is at present a heavy demand of High Speed Diesel Oil and Light Diesel Oil for agricultural sector, mostly due to the failure of winter rains. Action has been taken to increase the production of diesel oils in refineries to the maximum extent possible. Following steps have been taken for this purpose:—

(i) Production of other middle distillates has been reduced to correspondingly increase the production of diesel oils.

(ii) Certain specifications of diesel oils have been released temporarily to ensure maximum production.

(iii) Certain relaxations have been permitted in F.O. also and the use of heavier viscosity oil is being encouraged to allow increased production of diesel oils.

(iv) Priority is being given to the movement of diesel oils particularly to the north-west region where demand of agricultural sector is the higests.

Irrigation and Power Schemes in West Bengal

4666. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and medium irrigation schemes and power schemes submitted by West Bengal Government during the last two years to the Centre for development of irrigation and power in the State;

(b) the particulars of schemes sanctioned by the Centre and the amount approved therefor; and

(c) how many of these approved ed by the Centre and the amount approvperiod and the present stage of the approved schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Two major and eleven medium irrigation schemes and five power schemes have been received from the Government of West Bengal during the last two years.

(b) and (c). Of these, three medium irrigation schemes and three power schemes have been approved by the Planning Commission. These schemes have not been completed so far.

The details and present stage of these approved schemes are given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Cost in Rs. lakhs	Benefit in 000' hectares / Installed capacity (m MW)	Present position
	(a) Irrigation Schemes			
1.	Taragonia	36.83	0.91	Approved by the Planning Commission on 8-2-74
2.	Parga	41.62	0 92	Work not yet started
3.	Moutoryore	40 29	1.07	Likely to be completed in first two years of Fifth Plan
	(b) Power Generation Schemes			
1.	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	11,559 00	3x200	Approved by the Planning Commission in June, 1973 Orders for certain equipment have been placed. Possession of land has been taken The target date of commissioning of 1st Unit is October, 1978
2	Jaldhaka Hydro Electric Stage II	316.00	2x4	Approved by the Planning Commission in October, 1973. Preliminary action for Civil Works has been taken The target date of commissioning is 1978-79
3.	Rimbi-Stage II Hydro Electric	136 00	2x1	Approved by the Planning Commission in October, 1973. Work will commence in 1974-75

Proposal from Hindustan Lever Limited for setting up of Sodium Tripolyphosphate Plant at Haldia

4667 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: SHRI S N. SINGH DEO

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposal from Hindustan Levers Limited for setting up a sodium tripolyphosphate plant at Haldia, in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal alongwith the capital and other costs involved; and

(c) whether the project has not yet been given clearance, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). Yes, Sir

(b) Main features/details of the proposal are as under:—

(i) The proposal envisages manufacture of:

	tonnes/annum
Sodium Tripolyphosphate	30,000
Sulphuric Acid	54,000
Phosphoric Acid	19,500

(ii) Nearly 50 per cent of the production of Sodium Tripolyphosphate will be

required for captive consumption in the manufacture of Synthetic Detergents. Sulphuric Acid and Phosphoric Acid would be for captive consumption in the manufacture of Sodium Tripolyphosphate.

(iii) Estimated requirements of fixed assets:

Land	Rs. 10 lakhs
Buildings	Rs. 290 lakhs
Machinery	
Imported	Rs 200 lakhs
Indigenous	Rs. 500 lakhs
Total	Rs. 1000 lakhs

(iv) Estimated requirements of imported raw materials.—

Sulphur Rs 54 lakhs per annum.

(c) M/s. Hindustan Lever have been issued a Letter of Intent for the establishment of a New unit for the manufacture of the items applied for.

Amount Sanctioned for Mayurakshi and Kangsabati Projects in West Bengal

4648. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for Mayurakshi and Kangsabati projects in West Bengal; and

(b) the names of the villages which will be benefited after the completion of these projects?

THE DEPUTY MNISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Mayurakshi project was originally sanctioned for Rs. 15.50 crores and the latest estimated cost is Rs. 20.46 crores. The Kangsabati project was originally sanctioned for Rs. 25.26 crores and the latest estimated cost is Rs. 50.20 crores.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sodium Tripolyphosphate Plants and their Production

4669. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a public sector sodium tripolyphosphate plant;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal in this regard; and

(c) how many plants in this country are producing sodium tripolyphosphate and what is the quantity produced by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A statement giving the salient details of proposal for the manufacture of Sodium Tripolyphosphate in the public sector is attached. M/s. Travancore Titanium, Travancore (Kerala), a State Government undertaking, have been issued a letter of intent for the manufacture of Sodium Tripolyphosphate for an annual capacity of 36,000 tonnes. Applications for industrial licence for the remaining three projects are being processed.

(c) One unit, namely, M/s. Albright Morarji & Pandit Limited, Bombay is presently manufacturing Sodium Tripolyphosphate. Its production during the past two years was as under:

1973	12576 tonnes
1972	16938 tonnes

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Capacity applied for (tonnes per annum)	Location	Whether foreign collaboration is envisaged	Manufacture based upon raw material as envisaged
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	M/s Hindustan Copper Limited	20,000	Khetri (Rajasthan)	Yes	From Phosphoric Acid to be produced at the Khetri Copper Project, Rajasthan
2	M/s Govt Soap Factory, Bangalore	30,000	Perambur Mangalore (Mysore)	Yes (Payment for basic Engineering fee etc required	From Phosphoric Acid to be obtained either from M/s Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation or M s Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Company
3	M/s U P State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd , Kanpur	30,000	Backward District of U P	Yes	From Phosphoric Acid to be produced in their own unit from Hydrochloric Acid to be manufactured in their Caustic Soda Chlorine plant for which they have already been granted a letter of intent.
4	M/s Travancore Titanium Products Ltd, Trivandrum, Kerala	36,000	Suitable Site in the State of Kerala	Yes	From Phosphoric Acid which will be obtained as a coproduct from their titanium dioxide complex

Small Industries Benefited from Rural Electrification in West Bengal during 1973

4670 SHRI S N. SINGH DEO Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the number of small industries bene fited by the Rural Electrification schemes, State-wise particular reference to West Bengal (District-wise);

(b) whether 959 units of small indus tries have been benefited in West Bengal under the 11 schemes sanctioned for West Bengal; and

(c) if so, names of the small industries, District-wise in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) The programme of rural electrification is formulated by the State Governments and implemented through their State Electricity Boards Additional loan assistance is provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation. Since its inception in 1969, the Corporation has sanctioned 618 schemes of State Electricity Boards involving a loan assistance of Rs 300 38 crores These

schemes envisage electrification of 52931 villages, energisation of 558383 pumpsets and power supply to 89436 small scale industries. These include 6425 villages, 24148 pumpsets and 17567 small scale industries in West Bengal (District-wise details are as per Statement I laid on the Table of the House). [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-6546/74]. State-wise details are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. *LT-6546/74*].

(b) and (c). The schemes of West Bengal State Electricity Board were sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation during 1973 These schemes envisage power supply to 969 units of small scale industries. District-wise details are given in Statement III laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6546/1974].

Rural Electrification Schemes for West Bengal

4671. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) the number of villages in the country electrified during 1973 with particular reference to West Bengal, District-wise;

(b) the names of the villages District-wise in the State which have been or will be electrified under the 11 schmees sanctioned for West Bengal;

(c) the number of pumping sets installed so far under these eleven schemes in the State; District-wise; and

(d) the amount of money sanctioned under these eleven schemes in the State with particular reference to W. Dinajpur and Maldah?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) During 1973, 17100 villages were electrified in the country. This total includes 3455 villages of West Bengal. District-wise details are not available.

(b) and (c) The Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned 11 schemes of the West Bengal State Electricity Board during the year 1973 These schemes involve a loan assistance of Rs. 589 517 lakhs for electrification of 1036 villages and energisation of 3308 pumpsets District-wise details of the 11 schemes are given in the Statement enclosed

(d) The loan assistance sanctioned for West Dinajpur and Malda Districts amounts to Rs 116 391 lakhs and Rs 159 319 lakhs respectively

STATEMENT

Rural electrification Schemes of West Bengal sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation during the Calender Year 1973

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Village	Pumpsets	Amount of loan sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	2 Police Stations viz Nabagram & Sagardighi of Murshidabad district	131	498	60·115
2	S. T. Scheme in Midnapur district	..	..	71·470
3	Kaliachak police Station in Malda district	124	415	61·845
4	S. T. Scheme in Joka & Laxmikantpur in 24 parganas district	..	..	55·100
5	Mal & Matiali police Stations in Jalpaiguri district	131	..	59·503
6	Hamtabad & Kaliganj blocks of West Dinajpur district	151	530	64·649
7	Kharba police Station in Malda district	139	474	60·99

1	2	3	4	5
8	Gajol police Station in Malda district	92	447	36·484
9	Nanur block in Birbhum district	10	64	6 919
10	Cooch-behar police Station in Cooch-behar district	136	464	60 700
11	Kumarganj police Station in West Dinajpur district	122	416	51·742
	TOTAL	1036	3,308	589·517

Rural Electrification in North Eastern Region State during last three years.

4672. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in North Eastern Region States (Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh) during last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether in these States the rural electrification has been below average in ratio to other States of the country; and

(c) the amount sanctioned in the Fifth Five Year Plan for rural electrification in these States in comparison with entire plan proposals for rural electrification?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A Statement giving the details of villages electrified during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972 73 is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 1098 24 crores has been provided for rural electrification in the draft Fifth Plan The allocation for different States of the North Eastern Region is as under:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Assam	27.00
Tripura	8.00
Meghalaya	3.00
Manipur	2.48
Arunachal Pradesh	4.00

STATEMENT

Details of Villages Electrified during 1970-71, 1971-72 *and* 1972-73

Sl. No.	State	Total No of Villages	No of Villages electrified during 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	Assam	20565	109	52	151
2	Tripura	4932	13	19	10
3	Meghalaya	4407	2	5	32
4	Manipur	1866	30		18
5	Arunachal Pradesh	2451	.	4	6

Rural Electrification in West Bengal

4673. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the Centre for rural electrification in West Bengal during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount sanctioned for the State for 1974-75 and during Fifth Five Year Plan period, year-wise; and

(c) the number of villages which will be electrified during the Fifth Five Year Plan period, District-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The programme of rural electrification is formulated by the State Governments and is financed out of their State Plan Outlays. Additional loan assistance is, however, provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation a Public Sector Undertaking set up by the Government of India This Corporation has sanctioned the following loan assistance to the West Bengal State Electricity Boards during the last three years:—

(Rs. in crores)

1971-72	8.73
1972-73	9.57
1973-74 (upto 28-2-1974)	4.61

(b) and (c). The total proposed outlay for rural electrification for West Bengal during the Fifth Five Year Plan amounts to Rs. 43 crores The proposal is to electrify 6,600 villages and energise 43,000 pumpsets. The details regarding the year-wise allocation and the District-wise coverage have not yet been finalised.

Funds for Rural Electrification in Assam in Fifth Plan

4674. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural electrification in the State of Assam during the Fourth Five Year Plan was not encouraging one keeping in view the States backwardness;

(b) whether State Government have requested for more funds to be allotted for the purpose during the Fifth Plan;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the total amount allocated for rural electrification programmes for Assam for the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) In Assam, at the beginning of the Fourth Plan, 331 villages had been electrified and 55 pumpsets energised During the Fourth Plan (first four years) the number of villages electrified has been 490 and pumpsets energised 606 Thus the progress of rural electrification in the Fourth Plan has been much better as compared to the earlier period.

(b) to (d) In the Fifth Plan the State Government had proposed an outlay of Rs 42 crores, but it has been found possible to allocate only Rs. 27 crores. This money will help in electrification of 3,300 villages and energisation of 9,500 pumpsets.

Adequate Accommodation for Rest by Station Masters and Asstt. Station Masters (Northeast Frontier Railway)

4675. SHRI B K. DASCHOWDHURY): Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accommodation for taking rest by the Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters of North-east Frontier Railway is not sufficient; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to arrange for adequate accommodation for the above purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) It is considered that the existing accommodation is generally adequate. If any case of inadequate accommodation is brought

to notice, Government will be glad to look into it.

(b) Does not arise.

Criteria followed for Transfer of Employees (North-east Frontier Railway)

4676. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is any criteria laid down for transferring an employee on administrative ground from one place to another?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): There is no hard and fast criterion. The general principle for transfer on administrative grounds is that the transfer itself should serve the needs of the administration.

Completion of Jangipur Canal of Farakka Barrage Project

4677. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Jangipur Canal so far made, keeping in view the need to complete various phases of the Farakka Barrage Project in time;

(b) whether the work is progressing according to schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Work on the Feeder Canal (from Farakka to Jangipur) of the Farakka Barrage Project is in an advanced stage of execution with over 97 per cent work completed. The remaining work is expected to be completed by the monsoon of 1974.

(b) and (c) There have been delays mainly due to the law and order situation in the project area, resistance of the local people demanding additional bridges across the Canal and other difficulties. However, the work is in progress.

Decision of Six Oil Exporting Countries on Price of Crude

4678. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest decisions of the six oil exporting countries of the Persian Gulf to double the posted price of their crude oil will have a very adverse effect on our economy for some coming years;

(b) whether Government functionaries of those six countries from time to time have assured the developing and poorer countries of concessional price and help of other sorts; and

(c) if so, whether any idication is available in the direction of interpretation of the real picture of the much publicised assurances of the oil producing Arab countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The OPEC Governments have been opposed to a dual pricing system, viz. a concessional price for the developing countries and the normal price for other consumers. However, OPEC as an organisation and its member Governments are considering various multilateral as well as bilateral methods of minimising the impact of steep price increases particularly for developing under-developed countries. In so far as India is concerned, with a view to softening the impact of the increase in crude oil prices, bilateral arrangements with a number of Gulf countries have been or are being entered into. It is not in the public interest to disclose the details of these arrangements.

Job Analysis of Assistant Station Masters, Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

4679. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 131 on the 31st July 1973 regarding the job analysis of Assistant Station Masters of certain Stations, Delhi area (Northern Railway) and state

(a) the names of the stations where this job analysis has been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons for not completing the job analysis upto the target date of 31st December, 1973: and

(c) the time by which it will be completed and the salient features of the steps taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). While no final decision could be taken on the job analysis conducted into the work load of Assistant Station Masters working at Tilak Bridge and Okhla because of a controversy raised as regards the time from which credit should be given when exchanging private number with the station in the rear: the job analysis into the workload of similar staff working at Sahibabad, Shakurbasti, Tughakabad, Tuglakabad (East), Delhi-Shahdara and Hazrat Nizamuddin could not be completed because of abnormal conditions prevailing due to strike, suspension of train services, etc. However, the Railway Administration is being asked to take special steps to complete the work expeditiously.

Refresher Courses in Zonal Training School Muzaffarpur (North Eastern Railway)

4680. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all employees attending refresher courses in all Zonal Training Schools are bycotting examinations at the end of the course;

(b) whether no staff is being sent to attend refresher course in Zonal Training School, Muzaffarpur in North Eastern Railway due to staff agitation;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Railway Board to avoid so many agitations in nearly all zonal Training Schools; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to withdraw examination at the end of the refresher course or reduce the period of the course?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Acquisition of Majority Shares of Assam Oil Company

4681. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to acquire majority shares of the Assam Oil Company;

(b) if so, the benefits therefrom; and

(c) the reasons for not taking it over fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) to (c). There is no such proposal at present.

Flood Control and Drainage Projects for Contai Sub-Division of West Bengal

4682 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether flood control and drainage projects have been drawn up for the Contai sub-division of West Bengal for inclusion in the 5th Plan, after approval

by Planning Commission Technical Committee;

(b) whether a comprehensive flood control and drainage plan for inclusion in the 5th Plan has been drawn up for the area; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The following flood control and drainage schemes, which benefit the Contai area have been approved by the Planning Commission for implementation as a part of the State Plan, according to the availability of funds:

	Estimated cost Rs. lakhs
1. Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme	268.35
2. Kaliaghai Drainage Scheme	534.0
3. Barachauka Drainage Scheme	32.41
4. Subernarekha Embankment Scheme	128.0
5. Contai Basin Drainage Scheme Phase II	47.83

Schemes (1) to (3) have been taken up for implementation by the State Government of West Bengal and are proposed to be completed during the Fifth Plan.

Scheme (4) is to be revised by the State Government taking into account the recommendations of the Subernarekha Committee.

The following schemes have been prepared by the State Government and have been recommended by the Technical Advisory Committee of the State Flood Control Board:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Re-excavation of Palaboni Khal . .	42·47
2. Seulipur-Kargachei of Scheme of Bhagwanpur Police Station area.	5·05
3. Dariallighi Udbalal Khal Drainage Scheme of Bhagwanpur Police Station area. . .	18·0

The above schemes costing less than Rs. 50 lakhs each can be sanctioned by the State Government without a reference to the Planning Commission.

The master plan for flood control in the Contai area has yet to be drawn up.

The new schemes which are to be included in the Fifth Plan have not been finalised by the State Government.

Linking of Digha with Kharagpur and Madras

4683. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to link Digha in North Bengal, the only sea-resort of Eastern India outside Orissa, with Kharagpur-Madras line to facilitate lower-income group tourists to visit the sea beach of Digha;

(b) whether Digha area also exports beatles, cashew nuts, mats, fish, coconuts worth about Rs. 35 crores every year and if so, whether large volume of tourism to Digha and exports therefrom to different parts of the country will ensure economic viability of such rail link between Digha and Kharagpur-Madras line;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to undertake a fresh survey to ascertain

economic and general feasibility of linking Digha with Kharagpur-Madras line; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). The proposed link from Contai Road to Digha will be 95.00 K.M. long and will cost about Rs. 13.00 crores. The traffic mentioned by the Hon'ble M.P. is not likely to justify its construction and it can be considered if there are definite schemes for the development of tourism and trade at Digha.

Linking of Hili and Balurghat and setting up New Railway Line

4684. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received a mass memorandum for linking Hili and Balurghat of West Denajpur of West Bengal by setting up a new rail line;

(b) whether a survey work will be undertaken to study feasibility of a rail link with Hili;

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (d). Representations have been received for linking Hili and Balurghat. A traffic Survey for a B. G. line between Eklakhi and Balurghat via Gazol, Buniadpur and Gangarampur has been just completed and the report is under examination. The Minister for Railways has already stated in his Budget speech that construction of this line in the 5th Plan period is under consideration subject to availability of resources. Further extension upto Hili will be considered after a rail link is established upto Balurghat.

Late Running of Shuttles to and from New Delhi and Delhi

4685. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that Railways' operational staff again resorted to work-to-rule, soon after the Minister's press conference on 31st January, 1974; and

(b) if so, the number of shuttles to and from New Delhi and Delhi running late between 1st February to 5th February, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Two shuttle trains had a late start from Delhi between 1-2-1974 to 5-2-1974 on account of Train Examiners' work to rule agitation.

Joint Stock Companies in Kerala

4686. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Joint Stock Companies functioning in Kerala State at the end of 1972-73;

(b) the total paid up capital of those companies at the end of the year;

(c) the names of the new Joint Stock Companies set up during 1972-73; and

(d) the authorised capital of these new companies for this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA BRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). As on 31st March 1973, there were 1,175 companies limited by shares at work in the State of Kerala. Their paid-up capital was Rs. 132.4 crores.

(c) and (d). The names and authorised capital of the Seventy nine new companies registered under the Companies Act 1956 in the State of Kerala during 1972-73 are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6547/74]. The total authorised capital of the newly registered companies aggregates to Rs. 21.72 crores.

More Railway Hospitals and Health Units in Kerala State

4687. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Railway stations in Kerala State where Railway Hospitals and Health Units have been set up for the employees and broad features of facilities made available therein;

(b) the number of employees working in each Station who are benefitted thereby; and

(c) whether Government propose to establish more hospitals, if so, the names of the places where these will be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). There is one Divisional Hospital at Olavakkot which provides diagnostic and investigating facilities of a divisional hospital to both outdoor and indoor patients and serves 12,044 employees. In addition there are six health units providing outdoor facilities at Cannanore, Calicut, Ernakulam, Shoranur, Kottayam and Quilon which serves 1075, 1040, 1475, 2150. 850 and 2534 railway employees respectively.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Target fixed for power generation in Kerala for Fourth Plan

4688. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the Fourth Plan period for power generation and supply in the State of Kerala;

(b) the progress made so far;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall, if any; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in the Fifth Plan period to meet the backlog?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). The target fixed for the Fourth Plan period for additional generating capacity in the State of Kerala was 335 MW, out of which 75 MW of generating plant have been commissioned. Due to frequent labour troubles and shortage of scarce materials the progress of the Idikki Hydro Electric Scheme has not been satisfactory. Action is being taken to expedite its completion. The restructuring of the Electricity Industry and improvement arrangements for supply of imputs are expected to improve performance during the Fifth Plan. It is also proposed to monitor the projects effectively and anticipate any bottlenecks in time, so that the projects could be commissioned as per schedule.

Private and Public Limited Companies in Kerala

4689. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private and public limited companies functioning in Kerala State during 1973-74 together with the amount invested in each of them and also the number of such companies and firms registered during the same period indicating the working capital in each case; and

(b) the number of companies which were closed down or which stopped their work during the same period indicating the working capital in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) As on 31st December, 1973 there were 1240 companies limited by shares at work in the

state of Kerala having an aggregate paid-up capital of Rs. 144.5 crores. Of these, 360 were public limited companies and 880 were private limited ones. Their paid-up capital respectively was Rs. 105.9 crores and Rs. 38.6 crores.

During the period April 1973 to December 1973, seventy companies limited by shares, both public limited and private limited, were registered under the Companies Act, 1956 in the state of Kerala The names and authorised capital of these companies are given in the statement I laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6548/74]

As regards firms, no information is available since they form the state subject.

(b) Five companies ceased functioning either by going into liquidation or being struck off under Section 560(5) of Companies Act, 1956 in the state of Kerala during the period April 1973 to December 1973. The paid-up capital of each of these companies is given in statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6548/74]

Industrial units to be set up in Kerala

4690. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the new industrial units proposed to be established in Kerala State by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals during the years 1974 to 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Proposals have been received by Government in regard to:

(i) Setting up of a plant as part of the Alwaye Unit of Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., for the manufacture of Endosulfan, pesticide;

(ii) diversification of the product-mix of the Udyogmandal Unit of F.A.C.T.; and

(iii) Development of additional fertilizer capacity at Cochin by F.A.C.T.

No decision has been taken in regard to these proposals.

Assets, profits and turn-over of foreign owned Companies

4691. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total assets, profits and turn over of branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies operating in India as in 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) the names of branches and subsidiaries of foreign controlled companies in India which are under the control of multi-national corporations and their total assets, profits and turnover in the above years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Generation cost of power at D.V.C. owned Companies

4692. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) Generation Cost per unit of power generated at Damodar Valley Corporation power plants, year-wise during the last three years;

(b) total power in K.W.H sold by D.V.C. to (1) Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation and (2) West Bengal State Electricity Board, year-wise during the last three years; and

(c) price per unit at which D.V.C. power has been sold to (1) Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation and (2) West Bengal State Electricity Board, year-wise, during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The cost of generation of power at Damodar Valley Corporation Power plants is as under:—

Year	Cost
1970-71 . .	5·28 paise
1971-72 . .	5·21 paise
1972-73 . .	5·77 paise

(b) The total power sold by Damodar Valley Corporation:

Year	Sold to	
	CESC (all figures in million kWh)	WBSEB
1970-71 . .	613 341	35 896
1971-72 .	505 781	198 347
1972-73 .	589 649	249 951

(c) The average price per unit at which Damodar Valley Corporation power has been sold:

Year	SOLD TO	
	CESC	WBSEB
	paise	paise
1970-71 . .	6 106	6 129
1971-72 . .	6 428	5·512
1972-73 . .	7 102	not yet settled.

Takeover of exploitation of Rock Phosphate deposits in Rajasthan by Central Government

4693. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre is considering a proposal to takeover the exploitation of the entire rock phosphate deposits in Rajasthan on the plea that the State does not have enough resources to augment extraction of phosphates;

(b) if so, whether this will seriously affect the State's sources of revenue; and

(c) whether the State Government have asked for any assistance from the Centre and also from the World Bank for the necessary funds and if so, the reaction of the Centre and the World Bank in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The two main deposits of rock phosphate in Rajasthan are the Jhamarkotra and Maton deposits situated in Udaipur District. Government have appointed a Committee for examining the technical and other aspects in connection with development of the rock phosphate deposits in the Jhamarkotra area in Rajasthan One of the terms of reference of the Committee is to suggest the most appropriate corporate structure for the development of the deposits after taking into consideration the magnitude of the investment involved, the method of financing, and the source of foreign exchange World Bank is one of the possible sources of foreign exchange. A final decision regarding these aspects, including the agency which would be entrusted with the development of the deposits will be taken after the report of the Committee has been received. So far as the Maton deposit is concerned, Messrs. Hindustan Zinc Ltd., a public undertaking under the Department of Mines are already developing the same.

Report of the Prasad Committee on power breakdown in Delhi

4694. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prasad Committee appointed to go into the causes of frequent power breakdown in Delhi and the likely role of sabotage in it, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee in regard to the twin problems; and

(c) the suggestions made by the Committee to maintain uninterrupted supply of power and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Prasad Committee has recently submitted its report which is under examination by the Delhi Administration. A number of recommendations have been made by the Committee for improvements in the Structural pattern, Administrative, Financial and Technical set-up of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. The Committee has found that while some of the breakdowns could be accidental, others were the outcome of inadequate maintenance acts of omission and commission on the part of personnel and management failures. The Committee has however, been unable to determine conclusively lapses on the part of any individual.

Different rates of Electricity charged by D.M.C. and N.D.M.C.

4695. SHRI N K SANGHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether rates for the supply of electricity charged by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee are different even though both the organisations draw electricity from D E S.U. at same rate;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the anomaly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The rates charged by DESU and NDMC for same category of consumers are different mainly due to the differences in the extent and intensities of loads, and the capital investment on the distribution net-works. The investment is higher in the NDMC area as most of the distribution lines in NDMC area are of under-ground type whereas in the DESU area, these are of over-head type.

Proposal to debar those persons who appeared as approvers against National Heroes and who supported the British Imperialism from seeking elections

4696 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to debar those persons who appeared as approvers in judicial courts against national heroes and freedom fighters in Freedom Struggle and those who betrayed the freedom movement and their revolutionary colleagues and thus supported the British Imperialism, from seeking elections to the Parliament and State Legislatures,

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether the Representation of People Act shall be suitably amended and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Inquiry into defective working of the compressor of Paraxylene Plant of I.P.C.

4697. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry into the purchase and mal-functioning of a compressor in the paraxylene unit of the State-run

Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation in Baroda has been ordered;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and when the inquiry report is likely to be received; and

(c) in case the inquiry report has been received by Government, the main features thereof and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c) Government is looking into the matter. The examination of the matter is likely to be completed within the next few months.

गुप्त मतदान प्रणाली

*४६९९. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के चुनावों में अपनाई गई नई प्रक्रिया से गुप्त मतदान प्रणाली को आघात नहीं पहुंचा ; और

(ख) मतदाताओं द्वारा मतदान पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर कराने या अंगूठा लगवाने का क्या उद्देश्य है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के हाल के साधारण निर्वाचनों में कोई नई प्रक्रिया नहीं अपनाई गई । 1972 में राज्यों की विभिन्न विधान सभाओं के लिए हुए साधारण निर्वाचनो मे अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया ही उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के लिए हाल में हुए साधारण निर्वाचनों में अपनाई गई है । ऐसी किसी निर्वाचन प्रक्रिया मे मतदान की गोपनीयता को कोई आघात नही पहुचा है ।

(ख) मत-पत्र के प्रतिपर्ण पर मतदाताओं के हस्ताक्षर कराने या अंगूठा निशानी लगवाने की प्रक्रिया प्रतिरूपण और मिथ्या मतदान के विरुद्ध प्रभावशाली रूप से रक्षोपाय करने की दृष्टि से ही अपनाई जा रही है ।

Amendment to Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 to raise the age for Marriage

4699. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposals for amending the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 with a view to raise the marriage age of males and females in view of the population explosion; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) No decision has been taken so far.

(b) Does not arise.

New Synthetic Drugs to be manufactured by I. D. P. L. in Fifth Plan

4700. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the new synthetic drugs to be manufactured by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited during Fifth Five Year Plan and on the question whether new units should be set up for their manufacture; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. have proposals to manufacture various new syntha-

tic drugs like Sulphadiazine, Methyl Dopa, Metronidazole, Chloroquin, Chlorpropamide, Indomethacin, Trimothoprim, Ethambutol Nicotinamide, etc., either in their existing plant or by setting up new plants These proposals are yet to be approved by Government on the basis of the techno economic feasibility reports submitted or to be submitted by the company

Special cell to implement the recommendations of Law Commission

4701 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the special cell set up to implement recommendations of the Law Commission relatable to the Ministry of Law and co ordinate those relating to other Ministries has started functioning; and

(b) if so the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Cell examined the recommendations contained in the 14th 27th, 54th and 55th Reports of the Law Commission on the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 and assisted in preparing the draft Bill which is likely to be introduced in the Parliament during the Current Session As soon as the Cell is free from the Civil Procedure Code, other reports which are in this Ministry or are with other Ministries would be taken up The Cell is in correspondence with various Ministries and Departments, who are concerned with the implementation of the Law Commission reports, with a view to expedite and co-ordinate the implementation work.

Irrigation as Central Subject

4702 SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make irrigation as Central Subject due to inter-State disputes on allocation of river waters, and

(b) if so whether opinion of the State Governments has been sought about this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) No Sir

(b) The question does not arise However with a view to optimising the use of the limited water resources of the country a proposal for constituting a high powered National Water Resources Council to evolve a national water policy and guide its implementation and to resolve inter State water disputes expeditiously has been under consideration for some time As a first step proposals for amendments to some provisions in the Constitution were referred to the States for their comments The proposals for a National Water Resources Council and settlement of disputes through its agency were generally supported by the States While a few States expressed themselves against the amendments most of the States felt that the scope of the amendments should be limited to disputes on inter State river waters only and that the existing powers of the States in regard to the use and control of water should continue as heretofore The matter is under further study in the light of the views expressed by the State Governments

Conversion of Secunderabad-Bangalore and Bangalore-Salem Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge Lines

4703 SHRI K RAMAKRISHNA REDDY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Railway Ministry has changed the concept and criteria for taking

up new lines and if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) whether a survey would be taken up to convert the present metre gauge to broad gauge line from Secunderabad to Bangalore and Bangalore to Salem;

(c) whether this would help to run a direct train from New Delhi to Mangalore connecting Bhopal, Hyderabad and Bangalore; and

(d) whether this conversion would create rural employment in the Orampur, District of Anantpur in Andhra Pradesh, Bellary in Karnataka and Dharampuri and Salem Districts in Tamil Nadu?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a). Yes, the new policy enunciated by the Minister of Railways in his budget speech of 1973-74 envisages construction of new lines and gauge conversion projects in backward areas without strictly applying the yardstick of remunerativeness. It is proposed to reduce the financial burden on the Railways by seeking participation of the State Governments in the capital cost and inflation of fares and freight so that the low financial returns on the investment on these schemes do not come in the way of their being taken up. It has been suggested that the State Governments may bear the cost of and the labour component of the construction cost

(b) Conversion of the section Bangalore-Guntakal from MG to BG is already in progress. A traffic survey has already been sanctioned for a new BG line from Guntakal to Secunderabad. As regards Bangalore-Salem conversion, the survey report received from the Railway is under examination.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes

Import of Machineries and Components for Hydel Power Generation

4704. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are inclined towards hydel power generation rather than thermal one due to shortage of and need to conserve coal; and

(b) whether Government propose to import all machineries and components including technical know-how for power plants for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Hydro and thermal power projects have both to play a role of their own in the overall development of electric power The selection of projects is made on the basis of relative economics, load requirements, comprehensive usage of water resources, transport facilities and costs and a number of other techno-economic factors. Owing to numerous advantages presented by Hydro power—including economy and conservation of resources, hydro power development is preferred wherever possible

(b) The requirements of power plant and equipment will, by and large, be met by the indigenous manufacturing plants However, some supplemental imports of thermal plants required in the earlier years and a few hydro-electric generating or pump-turbine sets are being arranged for the Fifth Plan It is expected that the know-how for power plants would be largely available within the country except for certain new types of equipment for which suitable arrangements are being made.

Out-houses constructed in Railway Colonies at Tundla (Northern Railway)

4705. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway out-houses so far constructed in Railway colonies at Tundla by the Northern Railway and the number of out-houses still occupied by

the non-Railway employees without paying rent to the Northern Railway;

(b) the total amount received every month by the Northern Railway from the Railway employees as rent of their out-houses at Tundla;

(c) the total revenue lost every month to the Northern Railway due to the occupation of the out-houses by the outsiders; and

(d) the effort made so far by the Railways for getting the out-houses vacated from non-railway employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) (i) Number of out-houses in Tundla Railway colony: (ii) Number of out-houses cupied by non-Railway employees without paying rent.

(b) Rs. 1,397.95

(c) Rs. 191.50

(d) Eviction proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, have been initiated in September, 1973.

Posts of Lecturers in Railway Intermediate College Tundla

4706. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of lecturers in Railway Intermediate College, Tundla is a selection post;

(b) if so, when did Railway Board issue letter for declaring them as selection posts; and

(c) how long it was treated as non-selection post in Railway Inter College, Tundla?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). For teaching staff, the grade Rs. 300—600 is a selection post according to classification made in 1964 and repeated from time to time

Untrained Teachers in Northern Railway Inter College, Tundla

4707. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Northern Railway Inter College, Tundla the same untrained Teachers are appointed for the last two or three sessions continuously for teaching students of the college;

(b) whether several trained teachers had also applied for the same posts along with these untrained teachers in previous sessions;

(c) whether the U.P. Education authorities are every year pressing hard the Railway administration against the appointment of such untrained teachers; and

(d) the number of untrained teachers appointed and the reasons for the appointment of such teachers in every session in the Railway college?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Only one untrained substitute teacher had been appointed through local selection.

(b) In the selection held for the substitute teacher, no trained teacher had applied

(c) No.

(d). No other untrained teacher has been appointed for the last 2 or 3 sessions in the Railway Inter College, Tundla except the one mentioned above, and for the reasons explained in reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

मध्य प्रदेश में 1972 में हुये विधान सभा के चुनावों के बारे में याचिकायें

4708 श्री भगीरथ भंवर : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में 1972 में हुए राज्य विधान सभा के चुनावों के बारे में दी गई याचिकाओं पर अभी तक निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है;

(ख) क्या कुछ चुनाव याचिकाओं पर अंतिम बहस होने के तीन माह बाद भी निर्णय नहीं किया गया, और

(ग) इन चुनाव याचिकाओं को निपटाने में और कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीलिराज सिंह चावरी) : (क) 50 निर्वाचन याचिकाओं में से केवल 17 लम्बित हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में दी गई जानकारी के अतिरिक्त सरकार के पास कोई अन्य जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है । तथापि सामान्यतः सभी मामलों में लागू होने वाली कोई कठोर समय-सीमा निर्धारित करना सम्भव नहीं है । तदनुसार, विधि में यह उपबंध किया गया है कि प्रत्येक निर्वाचन-याचिका पर यथा सम्भव शीघ्र विचार किया जाएगा और उसके प्रस्तुत किए जाने के छह मास के अन्दर ही विचारण पूरा करने के लिए प्रयास किया जाएगा ।

New Railway Line between Wardha and Katol on Central Railway

4709. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to construct soon a new railway line between Wardha and Katol on the Central Railway at an estimated cost of Rs 12 crores, reducing the distance between the two stations by about 60 K.M. and obviating the necessity to go via Nagpur;

(b) which of the new important passenger potential and commercially important Centres that are not catered by the present route will be covered by the proposed new line;

(c) was any study undertaken and survey made in the recent past to assess the necessity of the new line in that region; and

(d) whether the new line will have any adverse effect or the passenger as well as goods traffic emanating from and passing through Nagpur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Engineering-*cum*-Traffic Survey for Wardha-Katol B G rail link (80 Kms.) has been sanctioned and the survey is in progress.

(b) This new link will cover the catchment area between Wardha and Katol which are at present far off from the rail head. The exact details of centres will be known after the survey is completed and the results are known.

(c) The study was undertaken in the past and the survey recently sanctioned is intended to assess the need for this line.

(d) This aspects will also be examined by the Survey team.

New Railway Lines and conversion to Broad Gauge recommended by Karnataka Government during 1974-79

4710 SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the new Railway lines and the conversions of metre gauge lines

into broad gauge lines recommended by the Government of Karnataka to be taken up during the year 1974—75;

(b) whether the Government of Karnataka has offered to meet the full or part of the expenditure of any of these lines and if so, which are those lines; and

(c) whether the Centre has accepted the recommendations of the Karnataka Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Representations have been received from the Government of Karnataka, *inter alia*, suggesting certain new lines and conversions. These are:

(i) Hubli-Karwar (BG) (New line)
(ii) Kottur-Harihar (MG) (New line)
(iii) Talguppa-Honavar (MG) (New line)
(iv) Chamarajnagar-Satyamangalam (MG) (New line)
(v) Rayadurg-Chittradurg (MG) (New line)
(vi) Bellary-Gulberga (BG) (New lines)
(vii) Miraj-Gulberga via Bijapur (new line)
(viii) Kodchi-Raichur (New line)
(ix) Mysore-Bangalore (conversion from MG to BG)
(x) Miraj-Hubli-Hospet and Sholapur-Hubli (conversion from MG to BG).

(b) Yes, partly in the case of Bangalore Mysore conversion from MG to BG

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Stations on which Consumers' Co-operative Societies run by Railway Employees

4711. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have a chain of Consumer's Co-operative Societies run by Railway Employees;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has covered each important Railway station in the country;

(c) whether Railway administrations, Central as well as Zonal, have extended financial and other helps necessary to run such societies and stores and fair price shops; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Generally, stations having a concentration of 300 or more railway staff are covered under this scheme

(c) Yes

(d) The undermentioned major concessions and facilities *inter alia* are provided to these Societies

(i) Matching share capital contribution Rs. 2,500 per Society.

(ii) Interest bearing repayable working capital loan Rs. 10,000 per Society.

(iii) Subsidy:

(a) Normal subsidy.—50 per cent of the administrative and establishment charges for the first three years.

(b) Additional subsidy.—50 per cent of administrative and establishment charges for 3 years in respect of fair price shop sections of the Societies.

(iv) Accommodation:

(a) Suitable accommodation is provided to the Societies, which do not run fair price shops, at concessional rent.

(b) Those running fair price shops are charged nominal rent of Rs. 20 per annum.

Construction of Sluice Gate-cum-Bridge over River Khiroi in Bihar

4712. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATON AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 856 on the 26th February, 1974 regarding construction of sluice gate-cum-bridge over River Khirol in Bihar and state the specific, year-wise, hydrological data regarding the flow of water during Hathia period since 1970 in river Khiroi near Hariharpur and Muraitha, respectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The state Government of Bihar have reported the following discharges during the Hathia period from the observations made since 1970 on the Khiroi river:—

(a) **Observations at Maraitha site**

Year	*Minimum*	*Maximum* (Cusecs/Cusecs)	*Average*
1970	3·96/140	85·83 3031	47.07/1662
1971	Not available		
1972	4·53/160	18·35/648	10 42/368
1973	17·44/616	80·73/2851	55·75/1969

(b) Observations at Hariharpur Kaligaon are available for 1973 only. The discharges at this site were as follows :

Year	*Minimum*	*Maximum* (Cusecs/Cusecs)	*Average*
1973	42·48/1500	70·79/2500	55·16/1948

Action taken on Demands submitted by Coordination Committee, Northeast Frontier Railway, Katihar

4713. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 155 on the 19th February, 1973 regarding Memorandum submitted by Coordination Committee, Northeast Frontier Railway, Katihar and state:

(a) whether any and if so, which of the demands mentioned in the Memorandum have since been conceded or are being considered for acceptance and salient features thereof; and

(b) if so the reasons for not accepting the particular demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6549/74].

Recruitment for the post of Supervisors by C.W. & P.C.

4714. SHRI KAMALA PRASAD:

SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Water and Power Commission has recently advertised in newspapers for recruitment to the post of Supervisors in the scale of 425—700;

(b) whether the applications for the posts mentioned above have been invited from both the graduates and diploma holders in engineering; and

(c) whether Government proposes to treat both degree and diploma in engineering at par?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Both Degree and Diploma holders in Engineering are eligible for the post.

Construction of Jakhapura-Banspani Railway Line in Orissa in Fifth Plan

4715. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been finally decided to undertake the construction of Jakhapura-Banspani Railway line in Orissa in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure, and

(c) when this construction work is going to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) (a) Yes The proposal has been included in the Budget for 1974-75

(b) Rs 39 crores

(c) Construction will be undertaken after the Final Location Survey, which is in progress is completed

Casual Labourers in Khurda Road Division (South Eastern Railway)

4716 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casual labourers in the Khurda Road Division of South Eastern Railway whose services have been made regular in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) the total number of such employees in the Khurda Road Division who are going to be made permanent in 1974-75 and 1975-76?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

The North Brooke Jute Company Limited

4717. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reserves of the North Brooke Jute Company Limited which stood at Rs. 42 lakhs in 1972, were reduced to Rs 22 lakhs in 1973; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) The reserves and surplus of the North Brooke Jute Company Limited which stood at Rs. 41,83,336 as on 31st March, 1972 were reduced to Rs. 21,98,245 as on 31st March 1973;

(b)The reserves declined as a result of transfer of (i) of Rs 1,32,303 from Statutory Development Rebate Reserve and (ii) Rs 16,61,544 from General Reserve to the Profit and Loss account and by the declaration of Rs. 1,91,244 as dividend in respect of the year ended 31st March, 1972 For the year ended 31st March, 1973, the total loss came to Rs. 17,93,847 which was off set by the transfer of Rs. 17,93 847 from the Reserves as already indicated The reasons for the loss are given in the Director's Report for the year ended 31st March, 1973.

An inspection of the books of account of North Brooke Jute Company Ltd. under section 209(4) of the Companies Act is being conducted and the working results for '72-73 would be one of the items that would come in for examination.

Change in the Departure Time of Patliputra Express at Dhanbad ..

4718 SHRI YOGESH CHANDRA MURMU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Patliputra Express starts from Dhanbad for Patna at very odd

hours with the result that the intending passengers are put to a lot of inconvenience;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to change its departure time to 7 A.M. from Dhanbad;

(c) whether Dining Car is also not attached daily and the maintenance is equally very poor; and

(d) what steps are being contemplated to improve upon the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 25 Up Patliputra Express scheduled to leave Dhanbad at 4.50 hours provides a fast service between Dhanbad and Patna ensuring adequate time for passengers at Patna for transacting their business before returning the same evening.

(b) No, as it would inconvenience the passengers by reducing the available time at Patna from 4 hours and 30 minutes to 2 hours and 20 minutes for transacting business and due to path difficulties for the train at the proposed timings

(c) and (d) A dining car is already running on this train Only on a few occasions when the dining car got damaged the same could not be attached, but the maintenance of the dining car has been generally satisfactory

Changes in Freight Rates of News-papers

4719 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA
SHRI PANNA LAI BARUPAL

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 6715 on the 10th April, 1973 regarding undercharges on consignments of newspapers on stations of Western Railway and state

(a) the broad outlines of the orders regarding the changes in the freight rate of the Newspapers issued by the Railway Board;

(b) the date on which these orders were delivered to the Station staff;

(c) the salient features of notification, if any, issued by Government in this regard and the name and date of the Gazette publishing it; and

(d) whether Government will appoint an independent Commission to find out the facts as to whether changes in freight rates are brought to the notice of the concerned staff in time and if not whether the officers concerned should bear the losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI). (a) The orders to the Railway Administrations were that with effect from 1st April, 1970, newspaper parcels will be chargeable at scale 7 of the revised parcel rates.

(b) These orders as well as the revised tables of parcel rates to come in force from 1st April, 1970 were delivered to stations on different dates in the last week of March, 1970, that is in time.

(c) No Gazette notification was issued

(d) This does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above. The Western Railway Administration has also been asked to revocer these under-charges from the trades only and not from the staff

12.18 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT LYING WASTE IN THE LRDE, BANGALORE

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported electronics equipment worth Rs 1 crore lying waste in the LRDE, Bangalore due to fault equipment procurement."

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reported statement of Rs. 1 crore worth of electronics equipment lying waste in Electronics Radar & Development Establishment, Bangalore, is not correct. The Electronics Radar & Development Establishment currently has electronics equipment of original purchase value of about Rs 4 lakhs, which are not utilisable due to either having become obsolete or due to their having become inaccurate after several years of use. These items were purchased prior to 1966.

Alternative use of equipment has been suggested by a Committee and their recommendations are being processed.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I am very glad that the hon. Minister has categorically denied the charges that have been levelled against the Ministry. I think in the paper today as well as yesterday somebody has written all sorts of things against the Defence Ministry. I want to know who is at the root of these things. I would request the hon. Minister to make an inquiry into all these articles appearing in the papers and find out who is the press people to write this. When they want to write such nonsensical things against our Ministry, they should consult some Minister or some senior officer before writing such damaging articles.

Some time back, a team of experts and scientists had gone to Bangalore and wanted to see the equipment which was in an air-conditioned room. They were not allowed to go and see it on the ground that it was a top secret thing. Of course, we can keep secrets of our military installations which we have at several place. But when the staff want to see it, they should be allowed to see it so that they may also benefit. After all, they are also highly paid officers of the Government and there should be no secret between one Government officer and another. Moreover, we have about 32 laboratories in this country and thousands of engineers are working there. The results of working must be regularly checked so that our research officers could give the best of themselves and they should be given facilities so that we may manufacture highly sophisticated machinery. I want to know from the Minister whether all these things are being done or not.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The news item that appeared is obviously based on some kind of misinformation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): It has been deliberately done.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It would have been for better for the newspaper concerned or the correspondent concerned to have checked it up with us before rushing it to print. I do not think any inquiry as such is needed in such a publication.

As to the question of a team of officers alleged to have gone to Bangalore and alleged to have not been allowed to see this equipment, the whole report is completely wrong because, in the first instance, no team was sent from Delhi to Bangalore for any purpose of this kind and hence the question of their being allowed or not allowed to visit the equipment does not arise.

श्री राम भगत पासवान (रोसेरा) : समाचारों में यह भी कहा गया है कि बैंगलौर में एक करोड़ रुपये के इलैक्ट्रानिक उपकरणों की क्षति हुई है । प्रतिरक्षा विभाग सरकार का एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है । इस पर सरकार अधिक से अधिक खर्च कर रही है । हर साल बजट में इसके लिए जो व्यवस्था की जाती है उसको सहर्ष स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है । फिर भी अखबारों में यह बातें आती रहती हैं कि इनकी जो प्रयोगशालाएं हैं उन में जो परचेज और प्रोक्योरमेंट की व्यवस्था है वह बहुत ही डिफैक्टिव है दोषपूर्ण है जिस की वजह से बहुत से औजार बराबर रद्द कर दिए जाते हैं । बाहर से सरकारी विभाग का इंस्पैक्टर या बड़ा

अफसर जाता है जांच करने के लिए तो उसे पूरी जानकारी नहीं दी जाती है उसको अन्दर नहीं जाने दिया जाता है। यह एक बहुत गलत बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एच०आर०डी०ई बंगलौर में अभी तक जितनी इक्विपमेंट रद्द की गई है उसकी कीमत कितनी है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जो रद्द इक्विपमेंट है उसका क्या पुनः उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता ? यदि वहां उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है तो क्या इसका भी पता लगाया गया है कि अन्यत्र उसका उपयोग हो सकता है या नहीं हो सकता है ?

क्या इसकी भी जांच की गई है कि प्रोक्योरमैंट और परचेज की जो व्यवस्था है उस में भी सुधार लाया जा सकता है ?

जो बरबादी हो रही है इसको रोका जा सके क्या इसके कारणों का पता लगाया गया है और यह भी पता लगाया गया है कि इसके लिए कौन दोषी है ? क्या प्रतिरक्षा विभाग की ओर से कभी इसकी जांच की गई है और उसके फलस्वरूप किसी को दोषी पाया गया है और पाया गया है तो उसके विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई की गई है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मैंने मुख्य उत्तर में बताया है कि जो खबर छपी है वह गलत है और माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत सी उन्हीं खबरों का हवाला दिया है जिनके बारे में मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि वे ठीक नहीं हैं। जो चार लाख का वहां पर सामान है जो उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है या नहीं लाया जा सकता है उसके लिए एक कमेटी बनी थी वह पता लगाने के लिए कि यदि उसका बंगलौर में उपयोग नहीं हो सकता है तो दूसरी प्रयोगशाला में हो सकता है या नहीं और उन्होंने जो सिफारिशें की हैं उनकी हम जांच कर रहे हैं और उसके बाद आगे की कार्रवाही करेंगे।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो एक करोड़ की बात कही है वह ठीक नहीं है।

मैंने यह भी कहा है कि कोई अफसर दिल्ली से भेजा ही नहीं गया और अखबारों में जिस तरह आया है कि उसको इजाजत नहीं दी गई है अन्दर जाने की वह सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

जहां तक खरीद की बात है अभी जो व्यवस्था चल रही है वह संतोषजनक है। इस वास्ते फिलहाल कोई बड़ा कदम उसको सुधारने के लिए नहीं उठाया गया है। छोटे मोटे सुधारों की जहां आवश्यकता होती है बिना मंत्रालय से पूछे कर उनको हम लाते रहते हैं।

SHRI H M PATEL (Dhandhuka) When the Minister says that the information given in the newspaper on the basis of which the Calling Attention Notice was given is not correct then it is very difficult to decide on questions to be put When he is asked why he does not propose to take any action against the correspondent of the newspaper for giving publicity to a definitely false piece of news which can do considerable harm he says it is not necessary Why is it not necessary? Does the Minister know that it is the same correspondent who has not chosen to remain anonymous and who has again reported in today's newspaper further stories of waste in defence laboratories, and the Minister would no doubt say it is again a wrong piece of news The correspondent reports

> "Meanwhile reports of more equipment misuse have come in In the Solid State Physics Laboratory, cryogenic equipment worth more than Rs 2(lakhs is lying idle In the Defence Research and Development Laboratory, Hyderabad, an electronic welder, worth Rs. 45 lakhs, is being used only for isolated jobs "

Does the Minister not realise that when information of this kind is published pro-

[Shri H. M. Patel]

eminently in a national daily newspaper, over a signed statement, it is necessary for the Minister to challenge that statement and to call upon the newspaper either to apologise and contradict that statement or publish the Minister's own version and say that everything is as it should be?

It is not merely a question of some equipment lying idle or unused. The equipment may be of an obsolete nature, or by the time it arrives, it becomes obsolescent, because in the field of electronics, progress is very rapid, and therefore obsolescence may be rapid, and that is understandable. Let us know all the facts; merely saying that it is not correct is not enough.

I would repeat that if your statement is correct, then action must be taken against the correspondent of the newspaper for giving publicity to an information which is not only wrong but is false. When he says that perhaps it may be due to some misunderstanding, what misunderstanding can there be? When you say that it is not correct and there is no such thing as obsolete equipment worth so many crores of rupees in the electronic industry, and when you say that there is no question of any machinery lying idle and all that you have of an obsolete nature is Rs. 4 lakhs worth of equipment of old 1958 vintage, when that is the situation, I think it is necessary that you should call upon those people to explain or otherwise take steps against them. Will the Minister be prepared to do so?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: While I am thankful to the hon Member for having raised this point here, once they have raised this question in Parliament and given us the opportunity of contradicting the news on the floor of the House, what further contradictions are required in this particular aspect?

As far as the action against the journalist is concerned, it is really surprising that he should plead for some action against the journalist, who makes irresponsible reporting. It is obviously a piece of irresponsible reporting. He must have got some information from somewhere and he believed it to be right. If he was a seasoned and experienced journalist, he would have checked up the facts with us or from the LRDE in Bangalore, before rushing to the print or giving it to the Editor for printing. Therefore, I would say that in our country where the press is free, if somebody reports inaccurately or does some inaccurate reporting, we are definitely duty bound to contradict it and bring the real facts to the notice of Parliament and the country, and I have taken the opportunity to do so in reply to this Calling Attention Notice Further to this, I do not think we are bound to take any action The public and the readers of the newspapers are free to judge. I have categorically stated that whatever information is printed there, either the first instalment or the second instalment, is inaccurate. The second instalment is as inaccurate as the first one. And therefore, whatever has been printed in those newspapers I am officially contradicting them categorically I hope you would agree with me that as far as the Ministry of Defence is concerned, no action from our side is called for against the journalist. I have given all the facts. If further facts are required either in the consultative committee or on the demands of our Ministry, we shall give those details

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Even if you suggest that the journalist was not a responsible journalist I do not say on what basis you say so—certainly it is a responsible newspaper. *Hindustan Times* is a very responsible newspaper. Therefore, if it has published things which are wrong, I do not think that it should be just left like that.. .(*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Should every newspaper report be contradicted?

SHRI H M. PATEL: It is a very detailed report in a very responsible newspaper. I suggest that the hon. Minister should give serious consideration to this and point out that a respon-

sible newspaper should not give publicity to this kind of wrong information.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Let me put the record straight. I have not said that this journal is irresponsible. I have said that this reporting is irresponsible. In the opinion of Shri Patel it may be a national newspaper and a responsible newspaper. I am only saying that this particular report is inaccurate. If drawing the attention of the newspaper and contradicting that cannot be done adequately through the forum of this House, there cannot be any other forum where it could be done more forcefuly I fully agree with Mr. Banerjee that LRDE has done excellent work and it has a wonderful record of work and it is really distressing that attempts should be made to cast aspersions on that establishment.

SHRI P K DEO (Kalahandi) The newspapers had done a patriotic job by reporting the news item but for which there could not have been a discussion on the floor of the House and it would not have been contradicted by the Defence Minister It is asking too much that the Press Reporter should have consulted the Defence Minister before giving the report for publication; it would be an infringement of the freedom of the Press. It is quite immaterial whether the price of the obsolete machines is one crore of rupees or four lakhs of rupees but the fact remains that there are some machines which are obsolete and they are in the custody of the LRDE I should like to know what is the function of the Defence Research Development Organisation and what have they got to do with the LRDE and can they probe into the stock of the LRDE? Even if they do not do have they got the power to do such a thing?

Regarding LRDE even though they have done some excellent job, the fact remains that till now they have not been able to produce a sophisticated radar which could be used by our Navy or the Armed Forces. Secondly, it has been brought to our notice that we had imported a large number of components for our computers from the Soviet Union and the East European countries, the cost of which is much more than a computer which is available in the international market. Sir, taking into consideration all these facts, may I know from the hon. Minister, whether it is Rs. 4 lakhs or Rs. 1 crore on whose shoulders the responsibility would lie, for the procurement of these obsolete machines

Secondly, I would like to know whether Government is going to appoint a Committee to go into the question of the working of the various defence laboratories, as the Sarkar Committee did, in regard to the laboratories under the CSIR.

Sir, thirdly, some research papers are being published by the Defence Ministry Should they be considered top secret? Should they not be made available for our use, so that, we would be in a position to know whether they are doing any fruitful research and this could also be utilised for the defence of this country.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, it is really surprising to hear the hon. Member saying why should a journalist check up with the Ministry. If the journalists or the responsible newspapers are anxious to put forward for public information accurate news, then they normally do this kind of thing. Whenever any information is provided to them, if they want to be sure about the authenticity or the correctness of it, then, they do check up with the concerned Ministries. We freely give them information, whatever information that is in our possession. After that, it is up to them either to believe the version that we have given or to believe the version that they have got and print it We do not think that they should believe our version and not the version that they have got, on account of what we have told them. Therefore, I think, it would have been far better and all this confusion could have been avoided, if the

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

gentleman concerned had taken the trouble of either consulting the Establishment or checking up with the Ministry of Defence, to know whether this news is accurate or not.

About the relationship of the Defence laboratories with the Defence Ministry, these are departmental laboratories. They function under the Ministry of Defence. The organisation is known as Defence Research and Development Organisation. The head of this organisation is the Scientific Adviser to the Raksha Mantri. Therefore, these departments function normally under the Minister of Defence Production and generally under the Minister of Defence.

The question of making enquiries did not arise and the question of sending a team, as I said earlier, did not arise because all these things were not necessary. Only some part of the equipment which was purchased, on the date that I have indicated in my main statement, was found to be inaccurate because of years of use and some of them have become obsolete. This obsolescence has come after equipments worth crores of rupees were purchased, which are under current use and which are not obsolete. We do not waste even this small part of equipment that we have got. We have asked a team of experts to go into this and find out whether other laboratories of Government or other civilian laboratories which are not connected with Defence, would be able to use them. If they are able to use them, we shall be willing to hand it over to them.

Sir, the hon. Member raised the question of production of radar or development of radar here. May I say that this Establishment has done an excellent job and I will give you three or four main things they have done. They have done many more things like that. I would not like to take the time of the House in enumerating all these things. For instance, the moving target indicator which provides facilities to the existing fire control radars on detection of low flying aircrafts, has been developed and has been productionised in one of the pilot plants of the LRDE. This is going to be subsequently productionised in Bharat Electronics Limited. This equipment which was developed by this laboratory, was evaluated by the users in competition with the imported foreign radar of this particular nature. The radar that was developed by this laboratory was found to be much superior than the imported one, and therefore, they accepted the radar developed by this laboratory. Now, this is going to be productionised by Bharat Electronics Limited and this one work alone will result in a saving of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 15 crores.

The other thing they have developed for the army is the Field Artillery Radar which has been productionised by BEL and introduced into service already. With this radar, it is possible to find the location of the enemy mortar and gun position for counter bombardment role.

The third thing they have developed is the Battlefield Surveillance Radars which were developed jointly by LRDE and BEL. BEL are the production agency. This is in the final stage of evaluation by the army. With this it is possible to find out during the night the movement of personnel at a distance of about 10 KM and movement of vehicles at a distance of about 18 KM. These sophisticated modern equipment have been developed by this laboratory by using our own technique and manpower and adopted by the armed forces. They are being productionised in BEL. There are several others also. So, when they have done this good work, to cast aspersions on the personnel and on this laboratory is really unfortunate. We have not found it necessary to appoint a committee to go into the working of the Defence R & D because we have a system of constant monitoring of the work being done. Whatever faults and difficulties come to our notice, we try to correct them from time to time.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR (Karimganj): We are really glad the minister has con-

tradicted this news item because I have personally seen this unit myself and they are doing excellent work. But one thing is clear. When they purchase equipment from abroad, due to lack of co-ordination, when the equipment arrives in India, we find it is obsolete and could not be utilised. So, I request the Minister to see that this lack of coordination is minimised in further purchases. The only way to get out of this difficulty is self-sufficiency. I do not know if LRDE is making any serious effort to attain self-sufficiency.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Yes, Sir. This laboratory is making serious efforts to achieve as much of self-reliance as possible in their own field. Whatever difficulty has arisen with regard to this equipment worth Rs 4 lakhs, it is not really due to lack of co-ordination, but certain other reasons which have been gone into and we have taken steps to correct them

I forgot to reply about the research paper. We have printed many papers by defence scientists in the last few years. In 1971 and 72, about 900 papers have been printed. This is within the constraint of security that we have to maintain. If the particular subject they are dealing with has been classified as secret or top secret, obviously the papers regarding that cannot be publicised. What I have said is about such matters which have not been classified as secret and therefore they were published in scientific journals or read in seminars. This indicates the good work that the Defence R & D is doing in this field.

12.45 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I have given notice of a privilege motion. I may be permitted to make a statement on that. You may take your own decision on that.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, it is not within the scope of the privilege motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Chief Minister of Maharashtra made a statement at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce & Industry in Bombay that the Centre is going to make a policy decision within two or three days and that 50 per cent of the food production would be made available to the free market and the rest would be taken over. Even though the Parliament is in session, the Chief Minister had the temerity to make such a statement when he was presiding over the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Since it is a policy matter of the Central Government, it is a contempt of the House and, therefore, a breach of privilege is committed by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. So, I may be permitted to raise this issue

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर खाद्य नीति में कोई परिवर्तन हो तो उस की सूचना सदन को दी जानी चाहिए । वह अपना बता सकते हैं । और यह सूचना महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा नहीं, हमारे खाद्य मंत्री द्वारा दी जानी चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: When the Chief Ministers and other Ministers come here they may ask for a change in formulation of policy and make so many demands.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : उनका यह कहना कि केन्द्र की पालिसी बदलने वाली है यह आपत्तिजनक है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अगर पालिसी बना दे तब आप कह सकते है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (झाजापुर) यह सुनने मे आ रहा है कि खाद्य मंत्रालय का सारा घोटाला दूर करने के लिए नायक जी को यहां बुलाया जा रहा है तो क्या इस बात को समझ कर वह पहले ही से वक्तव्य दे रहे हैं ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do you not think that it is wrong for the Chief Minister to say something about the Centre when the Parliament is in session?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I am not allowing it.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE. Suppose other Ministers of the States also make statements or announcements about the change of policy by the Centre in their respective States, would you permit that especially when the Parliament is in session? Would it not be setting up a bad precedent?

MR SPEAKER Many Ministers of the State Governments come here and argue with the Centre that their approach or policy in a particular matter is not correct. The Central Minister might say that they are going to reconsider it If the State Minister happens to mention it on his return to the State, what is wrong about it?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE The Chief Minister said that in two days the decision would be changed and there would be a re-orientation of the food policy.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): That too, when the Parliament is in session.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I do not accept the contention of the hon. Member even for the future, when they do not give the details of the new policy.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has said that 50 per cent of foodgrains will be sold in the open market and the Government will take over only 50 per cent. This is a departure from the established policy. This is a serious matter. The statement should have come from the Agriculture Minister here, not from the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Are we to take it that the policies are now being framed by the Chief Minister? (*Interruptions*)

12.51 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DRAFT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PLAN, 1974—79

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Draft Science and Technology Plan 1974—79—Volumes I and II [*Placed in Library See* No LT 6535/74]

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES ACT, 1956, COST ACCOUNTING RECORDS (BULK DRUGS) RULES, 1974 AND REPORTS OF MRTPC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDA BRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working and administration of the Companies Act, 1956 for the year 1972-73, under section 638 of the said Act. [*Placed in library. See* No LT 6536/74]

(2) (i) A copy of the Cost Accounting Records (Bulk Drugs) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 130(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the above Notification.
[*Placed in library. See* No. LT-6537-74].

(3) (i) A copy each of the following Reports of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices

Commission under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969:—

(a) Report under section 22(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited, Bombay and the Order dated the 11th February, 1974 of the Central Government thereon.

(b) Report under section 22(3), (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay and the Order dated the 6th March, 1974 of the Central Government thereon.

(c) Report under section 21(3) (b) on the said Act in the case of M/s. Telerad Private Limited, Bombay and the Order dated the 21st February, 1974 of the Central Government thereon.

(d) Report under section 22(3) (b) of the said Act in the case of M/s. Kamani Tubes Private Limited, Bombay and the Order dated the 28th February, 1974 of the Central Government thereon.

(ii) Statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the above Reports and Orders of the Government thereon simultaneously.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6538/74.]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, ये जो पेपर्स रखे जा रहे हैं, मेरा निवेदन है कि आप जरा आर्डर-पेपर को देख लें । सदन में अब यह तरीका बन गया है कि अंग्रेजी में स्टेटमेंट और सूचनायें रखी जाती हैं, उन के हिन्दी अनुवाद नहीं दिये जाते । इस तरह से मंत्री महोदय बयान दे कर बच जाते हैं । आप इन के बयान को देखें—

"The Hindi version of the Report of the M.R.T.P. Commission under Sections 21 and 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act and the orders of the Central Government thereon are under preparation and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the translation is completed."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन ने कानून बनाया है कि इस तरह की अधिसूचनायें हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों में साथ साथ जायें, लेकिन हर बार मंत्री महोदय आते हैं और कहते हैं कि हिन्दी की सूचना नहीं है, उन्हें केवल अंग्रेजी की सूचना रखने की इजाजत दी जाय । अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब वह समय आ गया है— यदि वास्तव हम चाहते हैं कि देश में और इस सदन में हिन्दी चले तो मंत्री महोदय को कहा जाना चाहिये कि जब तक हिन्दी अनुवाद तैयार नहीं होता है तब तक अंग्रेजी के कागज ले कर सदन में न आयें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय लेकिन फिर दूसरी तरफ से यह बात आ जाती है कि इतना लेट क्यों रखा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : न लेट होना चाहिये और न हिन्दी की उपेक्षा होनी चाहिये । क्या दोनों काम साथ नहीं हो सकते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय . कई काम साथ नहीं हो सकते ।

श्री अटल बिहारी : [translation] अध्यक्ष जी, आप ऐसा न कहें ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (जोधपुर) : हमारे हिन्दी भाषण की प्रति भी कई बार दो-दो तीन-तीन दिन देरी से मिलती है, जब कि अंग्रेजी की दूसरे दिन मिलती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कई दफ़ा कह चुका हूं कि दोनों वर्शन साथ आयें ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह प्रशासन का मामला है .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन अगर इन को कोई मुश्किल आये तब ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हर मंत्रालय में अनुवाद की व्यवस्था है। थोड़ा-सा ध्यान दिया जाय तो अनुवाद कर के चीज़ सामने आ सकती है लेकिन इस में आप को थोड़ी कड़ाई बरतनी होगी । जहां नहीं रख सकते उस के लिये डायरेक्शन है . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन को रीजन देकर देना चाहिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन यह क्या रीजन है कि ट्रांस्लेशन नहीं हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले तो रीजन भी नहीं देते थे, अब रीजन तो देने लगे हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो मज़ाक है—अनुवाद नहीं हुआ, इस लिये हिन्दी नहीं रख रहे हैं । अनुवाद क्यों नहीं हुआ ? आप एक फैसला करें कि जब तक हिन्दी नहीं आयेगा, नहीं रखा जाय, लेकिन उस में डिले की प्राबलम भी खड़ी न करें, समय पर रखा जाय, हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी दोनों में रखा जाय । यह कोई असम्भव काम नहीं है । दोनों साथ-साथ क्यों नहीं आ सकते । जब रिपोर्ट तैयार हो सकती है तो क्या हिन्दी का अनुवाद साथ साथ नहीं किया जा सकता । हर मंत्रालय के साथ हिन्दी के अनुवादक लगाये जा सकते हैं ।

12.52 hrs.

AMENDMENT TO DIRECTIONS BY THE SPEAKER

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the amendment to Direction 2 issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

12.52-1/2 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd March, 1974, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd March, 1974, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.55 hrs.

CONVICTION AND RELEASE OF MEMBER

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी आप रोज किसी न किसी अवसर में आ जाते हैं। हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह किस तरह का अरेस्ट

है। दीक्षित जी, आप जरा इस को देखिये। आज फिर एक और इन्टीमेशन आ गई है, चार पहले आई थी। मैंने कल भी कहा था इन लोगों को क्या हो गया है, एक आया करती है, लेकिन कल कई इन्टीमेशन्स आई और आज फिर एक और आ गई—

"Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, M.P. sentenced till rising of the Court under Section 188 IPC released today"

This is from the Superintendent, Central Jail.

एक और आ गई है—

This is from the Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Delhi

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Member of the Lok Sabha....

वाजपेयी जी, आप कहा रहे नहीं लेकिन प्रचार बहुत हो गया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : दो दिन रहा हूं—ऐसी क्या बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम तो 6-6 महीने रहते थे लेकिन बाहर कोई खबर ही नहीं देते थे कि कहां फंसे हुए हैं। It says:

"... was tried at the Central Jail Court before me on a charge under Section 188 IPC for violating the provisions of Section 144 Cr. P.C. promulgated by the District Magistrate, Delhi on 23rd March, 1974. On 25th March, 1974, at about 10 A.M., allegations were read over and explained to him *vide* notice under Section 242 of the Cr. P.C. and I found him guilty of the charge and he was sentenced to T.R.C. He has been released after the Court has risen for the day."

This is another one. What went wrong with these people?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): They have erred on the safe side.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They have erred alright.

MR. SPEAKER: This is from Shri R. N. Sharma, Superintendent, Central Jail, New Delhi:

"In continuation of this office phonogram dated 23-3-1974, I have the honour to inform you that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who was admitted in this jail on 23-3-1974 under section 188 Cr. P.C. has been released today, 25th March 1974 as he was sentenced till the rising of the court. This is for your information."

He thinks perhaps that, by sending one, the Speaker is not satisfied. This is the seventh one!

कई मेम्बर अरेस्ट होते हैं उन की एक टेलीग्राम भी नहीं आती, लेकिन वाजपेयी जी के लिये सात आ गये हैं।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : ऐसा हो सकता है कि कोर्ट तीन वक्त बैठी हो और तीनों ने अलग-अलग कनविक्शन किया हो।

12.57 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

SHORTAGE OF CEMENT AND COAL IN GUJARAT

SHRI K. S CHAVDA (Patan) I thank you, Mr. Speaker, for allowing me to raise one important matter regarding the State of Gujarat. It consists of two parts: one is the acute shortage of cement in the State of Gujarat; and the second is that the cement unit in the State is in crisis due to shortage of coal and laying-off of the workers by the management of ACC factory at Dwarka in Jamnagar District.

I have received a telegram from Rajkot which says:

"Since last some months, coal in acute short supply; cement factories, potteries, vegetable plants, textile mills and other industries of Saurashtra

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

area are working partialy or totally closed resulting in great loss of production and unemployment. Large number of passenger trains cancelled without notice. Public experiencing terrible hardships. Saurashtra region far away from coal-belt.." etc. etc.

I shall now read regarding the cement unit being in crisis. This is what has appeared in the *Indian Express*, Ahmedabad edition, dated March 25, 1974:

"Cement Unit in Crisis.

The production of cement at the ACC factory at Dwarka in Jamnagar district has halted since last 15 days due to shortage of coal, and the management has laid off nearly 800 workers.

"The factory manager, Mr. S. P. Chaudhary, told the press on Saturday that the workers were laid off in two batches, each batch for six days. One batch is already on lay-off from March 18 till March 24 while the other batch will be laid off from March 25. When the first batch will resume its duties.

"The workers are entrusted with non-productive work like cleaning while the normal daily production of about 950 tonnes of cement has totally stopped."

In the same way the new Jahangir Mill, Bhavnagar, as was pointed out by my hon. friend, Shri Mehta, is also on the verge of closure due to shortage of coal. That is why I request the Government of India to take immediate steps to send adequate quantity of coal to the State of Gujarat

Regarding shortage of cement, I may point out that the total demand of cement in the State of Gujarat per quarter, *i.e.*, for three months, is 8.16 lakh tonnes; as against this, Government has allocated only 3.16 lakh tonnes per quarter. Therefore, there is acute shortage of cement in the State of Gujarat. This has led to black market. The needy persons have to purchase cement from the black market. Great difficulties are being experienced by cooperative housing societies and voluntary agencies.

13.00 hrs.

They have been forced to suspend the construction of buildings because of non-availability of cement. Therefore, I request the Government of India to increase the cement quota from 3.16 lakhs tonnes to 6 lakhs tonnes per quarter without further delay.

Secondly, the Government of India should make allocations of cement factory-wise authorising the State Government to issue release orders to the factories within the limits of allocation

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, I got your note. It will be conveyed to the Minister

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): To-day or tomorrow the Minister should make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I am conveying it to the Minister.

13.02 hrs.

GUJARAT BUDGET, 1974-75—GENERAL DISCUSSION AND GUJARAT STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up the further General Discussion of the Gujarat Budget for the year 1974-75.

Shri Mavalankar, He has taken already 13 minutes. The time left with us is 1 hour 20 minutes

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): As I was saying yesterday, the Government of India took this decision of dissolving the suspended Assembly of Gujarat when it was too late and when they had lost all grace. And what is most improper is that this action of the Government was taken through the agency of the Governor of the State. Until now all such actions were taken by the Presidential Proclamation itself, but, in this case, the constitutional impropriety was

that the President was not only not informed earlier and his permission sought, but even prior intimation to him that the Assembly was going to be dissolved was not done.

13.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Therefore, I suggest that this was very wrong and the Government took this extra-ordinary step of constitutional impropriety because they wanted to save their own face.

Now, I do wish to say that the historic triumph of the people of Gujarat is undoubted. The downfall of a corrupt government and the dissolution of a crippled assembly are two unique achievements of independent India. But the real task begins only now. The Nav Nirman Samiti and movement cannot be content at the stoppage of the dissolution of the Assembly Nav Nirman should really now start and I hope in Gujarat the climate will be created now wherein clean people, honest people, dedicated people who, by spending within the prescribed limits, will be elected and there will be good, healthy and democratic climate in my State. This is a very difficult task and a colossal task, but a beginning has to be made and I hope that as an aftermath of this dissolution this new task will be taken up very soon.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Kindly give me some more minutes. Yesterday, I was involved in interruptions of various kinds....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why were you interrupted?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I was interrupted by no less a person than the Home Minister himself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. May be you jumped over the fence.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Yes, Sir. But I will have to jump over the fence as many times as I can!

The point is that the student power in Gujarat has been established. They have a taste of it. The excitement is there. The intoxication is there, but I hope that the students and the youth will not behave in such a way that by their action now, they will bring any discredit either to themselves or to our State or to the country at large.

Sir, I am obviously opposed to all kinds of violence whether it is violence by the people on the MLAs or by MLAs on the people.. ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Are you speaking on the Budget?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Yes, Sir. Let me now go directly to the Budget. My main point is that the Budget is completely silent almost on all questions of development of my State. For example, if you take the Fifth Five Year Plan, and the total outlay given for Gujarat, you will find that even the allotments pro rata for the first year beginning next month, that is, the first year of the Fifth Plan, are very very inadequate. I find that so many problems of Gujarat including the development of Gandhinagar, development of roads and better outlay of capital expenditure—all of them are side tracked.

There are a variety of problems like power shortage in Gujarat, problems of an atomic power station in Saurashtra to be set up there, problems of Kandla Free Trade Zone, the problem of a TV station in Ahmedabad, the establishment of a machine tools unit in Bhavnagar—all these and many others find no place in the Budget proposals presented by the hon. Minister.

I want to suggest that Gujarat is deficit in food. We have more of cash crops than of food crops. Therefore, our food deficit is there and it is increasing day by day and year after year. In this context, the problem of Narmada waters becomes all the more urgent and all the more important.

Sir, I am sorry that even after a period of two years, no decision has been taken

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

from the Prime Minister's side. I request the Home Minister and through him the Prime Minister that if no decision is going to come within one month or so, let this question go to the tribunal. Let it be taken back to the tribunal. This is my request. The ex-Chief Minister of Gujarat, Mr. Ghanshyambhai Oza wanted this problem to be settled by the Prime Minister because he said that it is a national problem to be settled by a national leader. But, Sir, if the national leader has no time for it, let it go back to the tribunal. This is my respectful submission, Sir.

Then, Sir, about Dhuvaran plant, the R.F.O. is not supplied by the Indian Oil Corporation. It is my request that Government must ask the Indian Oil Corporation to supply this R.F.O. to Dhuvaran so that Dhuvaran plant can work efficiently and powercuts are not necessitated.

I want to say a word about public concerns. I want to point out that the ONGC's recruitment policy is not all right. Their recruitment is done at Dehra Dun even in respect of the low-paid jobs of the scale of Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 and below. They are done at Dehra Dun. The hon. Home Minister in an earlier debate during this session and said with regard to Shiv-sena and other problems that lower categories of people will be recruited locally. Why has the ONGC not recruited the local people. I want to know. There are so many young graduates and technically qualified people who are yet to be absorbed and they should not be denied their legitimate aspirations.

Regarding Petro-Chemicals, you will be surprised that Mr. I. J. Mehta, Chairman and Managing Director of IPCL, who has done such wonderful work, who has been responsible for building up of this whole Petro-Chemical complex in and around Baroda, has been asked to go. There is no other Gujarati of proved ability in the Board of Directors.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't bring in individual names. We don't eulogise or run down individuals here.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: But, Sir, I am not running down, actually I am lifting him up.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why I say it cannot be done..

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Then, Sir, I want to say a word about fertiliser. We have in Gujarat a fertiliser plant, but our own people and farmers are denied an adequate quota. That is because the Centre has reduced our quota from 70 to 54 per cent. That is to say, our own people are not able to utilise the fertiliser that is produced in Gujarat. In our own State there are 30,000 farmers who are sareholders of this Gujarat Fertilisers. Surely, they should be entitled to receive fertilizer also. So, this injustice must go.

I want to say something about youth programmes and vocational education and guidance. The ex-Governor of Gujarat State Shri Shriman Narayan, while there was President's rule in Gujarat had got prepared a perspective plan which has given out a number of proposals and recommendations. Why they are not being implemented, I want to know. The whole movement and revolt this year in Gujarat started because of the unrest among the students and so these programmes should be given the topmost priority. Government should make enquiries into this and see to it that more and more of youth welfare programmes are taken up. This is my respectful submission.

Then I want to say briefly about coastal highway on the Bhavnagar Baroda sector. Two bridges are being constructed, Bhavnagar crick and Sonarai crick. These bridges were started in 1972 but they are trying to change the design and the progress is slowed down. The work is stopped. Why do you do like this and spend crores of rupees and then change the design? I request Government to look into this.

Then, Sir, Government and the Home Minister must look into the charges of

corruption in high places. They should appoint a judicial tribunal immediately, and that alone can sooth the feelings of the injured people. Then, about the police firings and atrocities, I would say that there must be judicial enquiry into it.

Finally, my request is this: Rush foodgrains, coal and other essential commodities to Gujarat to tackle the problem of scarcities. Government should strengthen the public distribution system to help the poor people and the downtrodden people. The President's rule in Gujarat will last for a few months and in those few months Government should see to it that the administrative machinery is entirely toned up and it becomes clean and efficient so that the necessary climate for fresh elections is created and we can have democratic elections, whereby clean and efficient administration will prevail and we can have a new Assembly and we can have people who are least corruptible if not completely incorruptible..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is the job of everybody to elect cleaner people.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am glad you agree with me, Sir. And we want cleaner people and sincere people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do agree with you.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, to-day it is distressing that we are going to discuss the budget for the State of Gujarat. We know that there is fall of the Chimanbhai Ministry which was a corrupt one. That was due to his mismanagement of the administration. The Ministry failed because the people had no confidence in the party led by Shri Chimanbhai.

Now I come to the budget. During the year, the total estimated revenue receipts are to the tune of Rs. 334.54 crores while the expenditure to be met from the revenue account is of the order of Rs. 297.04 crores; the revenue surplus is of the order of Rs. 37.50 crores. In capital account, there is a deficit of Rs. 37.47 crores. This is the first year of the Plan. The Plan outlay is of the order of Rs. 143.47 crores whereas it should have been of the order of Rs. 211 crores for the year 1974-75. As this is the first year of the Plan, I ask the government how is it possible to achieve its targets within five years? The budget has not provided for adequate employment opportunities to the youths of Gujarat State. It will thus slow down the progress of the State. The education imparted to the youths must be job-oriented This is my humble submission to solve the unemployment problem which is rising day by day.

I now come to the economic well being of the State. I suggest for the people of the State of Gujarat, animal husbandry, dairy development, fishery and forest must be sufficiently developed. We know that nowadays forests are speedily vanishing away. There is great scarcity of timber, wood and firewood in the rural areas inhabited by the adivasis. In the State of Gujarat for the dairy development, milk producers' cooperative societies must be formed and organised on the lines of Kaira District cooperative societies so that the people get subsidiary occupations. For instance, in the districts of Banaskanta, Panch Mahal, Broach and Sabarkantha etc. such societies must be organised so that the people can have subsidiary occupations. In the tribal areas the scheduled tribes are suffering from miseries due to poverty. It is a general phenomenon that in every third year, there are scarcity conditions in the Kutch District. In every second year, in other districts, scarcity conditions arise due to drought untimely rains or no rains. So, the State of Gujarat requires an amount of Rs. 225 lakhs during the current year and Rs. 1,359 lakhs during the financial year 1974-75 as per the recent survey done by the Central Study Team, which toured the State of Gujarat recently. The Gujarat Government has asked for the said grants and the Central Government is thus expected to sanction them immediately to start the scarcity

[Shri Balubhai Parmar]

works in the State. In Gujarat State, the people are in great distress. They have no purchasing power and they are thus helpless. They have no means to maintain their lives peacefully. I hope the Central Government would hasten to rush to the rescue and solve the difficulties of the people without delay. To meet the needs of the people sufficient coarse grains must be purchased and stocked by Government through the co-operative societies so that the people can be supplied foodgrains through the fair price shops.

The high rising prices of essential commodities of daily consumption must be brought down with a firm hand, otherwise it will be difficult for the poor people to survive. For really serving the food problem in the State of Gujarat and the country the award on Narmada project must not be delayed by our hon. Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. This is a much delayed and oft repeated question which is being pursued in Parliament and outside by the people of Gujarat. To delay it is to deny food to the enormously growing population of Gujarat. I think the sighs of the poor and miserable people of Gujarat were not heeded by the ex-Gujarat Ministry headed by Shri Chimanbhai Patel and hence there was downfall of the Ministry and the party in power. So, they must be careful and cautious.

At present there is power, fertiliser and food shortage in Gujarat. For this the required remedies should be sought by Government at an early date. To remedy food shortage for the current year in the State at least 120 thousand tonnes of monthly quota of foodgrains must be supplied by Government regularly. I hope the Central Government would give serious thought to my various suggestions and spare no stone unturned to improve the situation in Gujarat I would like to see Gujarat prosperous, beautiful and an ideal one in every respect in our whole country. May God bless us all to carry on the Government smoothly and democratically.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals for Gujarat.

The direct result of this long agitation is that we had to exempt students from appearing in the examinations and now we have come to a situation where students should be promoted without examinations. I feel, perhaps, there was no alternative to it but all this is a very bad precedent. As you have seen the agitation in Gujarat has been carried to other States in the country and this precedent is bound to be carried to other universities and colleges of India. If it enters in the minds of the students today that if they go for agitation, afterwards they can use that agitation as an excuse for examinations, that will be a very bad precedent for the student community in the country. So, we ought to have realised this. As you know, the Opposition parties in India are paupers. They do not have base anywhere. Therefore, they have been utilising the student community to serve their own political ends. You will be surprised to learn that an important political party like the Communist Party of India raised the demand in the West Bengal Assembly when I was Member of that Assembly in 1961 that the university authorities must declare to pass 70 per cent of the students irrespective of their merits. Whether they are capable of passing the examination or not the university authorities will have to make them pass the examination because their parents have spent money on them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the budget provision for this particular item in the Gujarat budget?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I am just giving a smile.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not only that. You go off the mark. You provoke other people and then confusion comes in.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I am not at all provoking. We shall be granting money to Gujarat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not by going to West Bengal and to the Communist Party and students. He is not going to grant money to Gujarat on account of these reasons.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Education is one of them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, let him confine himself to education in Gujarat.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I have only cited an example to make my point clear.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): False statement.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: It is not a false statement. I am saying it with all authority. I was a Member there at that time.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: What happened in 1961? Let him not make a false statement. Let him bring the records with him.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Sir, you may tell him that false statement is not a parliamentary expression.

We had the resolution of that House under pressure. When we had a legitimate forum to take decisions, we dissolved the House under pressure. Even though we had a forum, we took the decision on the streets. Immediately his tactics has been carried from Gujarat to Bihar. I do not know whether this trouble would again be carried from Bihar to some other State. As you know, there is a big role of big money in this country and they are trying to play their role in politics also. The Presidential election is to take place in August, 1974 and all eyes are set on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But Gujarat may not have the right to vote at that election.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I could not follow what you had said. The immediate result of dissolving this House has been that the agitation has been carried from Gujarat to other States in the country, and the political parties of India have already declared that they will go on agitating and asking the people to agitate throughout India.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Even at the Centre.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Yes, even at the Centre. Therefore, while supporting the budget, I request the Government to see this point and see that there is a firm stand and there is no submission to pressures.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a good point on which to conclude.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE. The students' agitation being what it is nowadays, I suggest that the pattern of education in Gujarat or for that matter in any State be changed. In a system that prevails now, one passes an examination after a few years and one does not know what to do in this country. The result is that the number of unemployed people is increasing in this country. Therefore, I would plead with the Government to introduce a system of job-oriented education in the country, a profession-oriented education and to examine again whether we can introduce the basic training system in the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That should begin with Gujarat now.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Yes, Sir. The moment we can do this, and the moment we can infuse in the minds of the students that they have got security of life, after passing the examination they would avoid this agitational approach. At present, unfortunately, their frame of mind is such that whoever wants to provide them can provoke them, because they do not have any certainty or security of service immediately after they pass the examination.

With these words, I support the Gujarat budget, and I hope that Government will take a firm stand on all these issues.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): With the directional advice which you gave to the hon. member, I am absolutely *status quo* budget. It is a you would have observed, yesterday and today, partly today and mostly yesterday, the whole Gujarat debate centred round the very extraordinary events in Gujarat and very little comments have been made on the budget proposals except general remarks.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: There is not much to speak about the budget. It is an absolutely *status quo* budget. It is a bureaucratic budget. How can we hold the bureaucrats responsible for preparing this budget? At least you must come forward and give a suitable budget so that the progress and development of Gujarat may be carried on in 1974-75.

SHRI K. R GANESH: Since the hon. member had no opportunity to speak, I think these observations of his may be taken as his speech, his contribution to the debate.

I am rather pained to hear about *status quo* from the hon. member because, after all, there are certain political realities. You do not get out of those realities.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: You wanted to get out; but you could not.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I am not prepared to learn about *status quo* from the hon. member. He may discuss it with other parties. That is a separate matter (*Interruptions*). Let me at least have the right to have my say, I hope that is not a new Nav Nirman method.

I was just saying that since the budget debate was dominated mostly by the extraordinary political events that took place in Gujarat, I rightly because it is a very recent evert and members were agitated about it, I had very little to say by way of reply to comment made on the budget; and because you had made certain observations in relation to what the hon. member had said. I am starting with a slight disadvantage.

However, I will first confine myself to the budget provisions. Though they have not been discussed in detail, I will try and explain some features of the budget. The estimates as given in the budget for 1974-75 includes revenue receipts Rs. 334.54 crores and provides for a revenue expenditure of Rs. 297.04 crores. The budget provides for a plan outlay of 143.37 crores. Agricultural programmes including Co-operation, Community Development and Irrigation are given priority and account for 37.78 per cent of the total Plan outlay; the Power sector accounts for 30.69 per cent; Industry, Mining, Transport and Communications 12.13 per cent; Social Services 18.33 per cent. There is a provision of Rs. 3.80 crores for drought-prone areas programmes, 50 per cent of which will be met by the Government of India. The budget provides for an expenditure of Rs. 125 crores for procurement and supply of foodgrains.

As the House is aware, the food situation in the State has not been very satisfactory; it has been rather bad. I am informed that it is showing some sign of improvement and this allocation will go a long way in meeting the immediate food requirements.

As far as Power is concerned, the installed capacity which was 315 MW on 1st May 1960 is likely to be increased to 1142 MW by the end of the Fourth Plan period. The number of villages to be electrified which was only 537 will have increased to 5687. The important generating schemes in progress are the Ukai Power Thermal Station, the Ukai Hydro Electric Project and the Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station. A substantial provision of Rs. 44 crores has been made for 1974-75. This is the general feature of the budget.

There are some specific points which the hon. Members have raised about the budget and I shall try to explain them. It has been said that the expenditure of the first year of the Plan is not sufficient and that the provision for 1974-75 also is not sufficient. The provision for 1972-73 was Rs. 54.73 crores though the actuals are Rs. 67.98 crores. The budget

estimate for 1973-74 was Rs. 42.36 crores and the revised estimate was Rs. 46.11 crores. For 1974-75, it is Rs. 60.07 crores. While the provision of Rs. 60.07 crores for 1974-75 may be a little less than the actuals of 1972-73, as far as the budget provision for 1972-73 and 1973-74 is concerned, the provision for 1974-75 is substantially higher.

I am informed that 1972-73, was a year in which the Government of India gave accelerated assistance outside the Plan for speeding up major irrigation projects and for the emergency agricultural production programme like the installation of engines and pumps, etc. Therefore, this allocation was a little more.

As far as the first year of the fifth Plan is concerned, I am informed that the total fifth Plan outlay, fixed in consultation with the Planning Commission, is Rs 1,053 crores, and the first year outlay is one-fifth of this amount, and the expenditure will be rising from year to year A total outlay of Rs. 143 crores in 1974-75 has been fixed for the State Government in consultation with the Planning Commission and this matter will also be discussed in the NDC.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Does it include some of the items which were in the fourth Plan in the non-Plan expenditure, which have now been transferred into Plan expenditure? For example, the construction of Government housing project, police housing colonies and so on? They had been included in the fourth Plan in the non-Plan expenditure and they are now included in the fifth Plan as plan expenditure! This is how the figure for the resources has been inflated artifically.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I shall come to the figures. There are certain aspects which the State Government has in view and they will be discussed in the NDC, and when these are approved, they will be able to further increase the outlay as far as the fifth plan period is concerned.

Reference was made to drought and it was said that the Central Government has not given enough relief for drought. I am informed that the Central Government has taken a very liberal view. Out of Rs. 60 crores due to Gujarat, about Rs. 57 crores have been released and the balance of Rs. 3 crores is likely to be released soon.

As far as drought and famine relief are concerned, there is a set pattern by which the requirements of the State Governments are met. A Central Team goes and on the basis of its report, a ceiling is fixed; as I have indicated, a very substantial amount has been given and the balance will be released soon.

Something was mentioned here about the Gandhinagar capital project also. I am given to understand that the Gandhinagar capital project is divided into two phases. The first phase is estimated to cost Rs. 29 54 crores, and the second phase is estimated to cost Rs. 16 23 crores. At present, works are taken up under the first phase only. An amount of Rs 27 96 crores would have been spent in the first phase programme up to the end of March, 1974. About 6,221 different types of residential quarters and other buildings in that complex have already been completed Facility of roads in the Gandhinagar township, drainage and water-supply facilities and street lights have been developed. A provision of Rs. 98 lakhs has been made for the capital project for 1974-75.

As far as education is concerned,—to which also reference was made by some hon. Members—a substantial provision has been made by the State Government for education in the annual budgets. An amount of about Rs. 60 crores would be expended on education during 1973-74 against the actual expenditure of Rs 55 crores in 1972-73 A provision of Rs. 68 crores has also been made for education in the next year's budget estimates.

With reference to compensation to those who died during the disturbances I am informed that the Government of Gujarat had issued orders to give Rs 5,000 per person killed and Rs. 2,500

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

per person seriously injured as a result of the disturbances and police firing The atomic power station is under the consideration of the Government of Indian; the technical committee has given its report to the Government of India. As regards Narmada, it is a major issue which, the hon. Members are aware is awaiting a decision at the highest level... (*Interruptions*) I am not in a position to give an assurance The hon. Home Minister is sitting here and administratively he looks after the entire territory of Gujarat and he has heard what the hon Members had to say on this matter. . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. M. MEHTA. It is with the hon Prime Minister and it is beyond your competence to give a reply without consulting her.

SHRI K R. GANESH· I said that it was awaiting a decision. I cannot speak on behalf of the Prime Minister in this matter. When this matter was raised in the course of the debate, I have to reply and I said on behalf of the Government and also on behalf of the Prime Minister who is the head of the Government that it was awaiting a decision. I am not in a position to say more about Narmada.

The Gujarat Agricultural University, I am told, is conducting a good deal of research both for cotton and groundnut with the help of the ICAR. The technical committee appointed by the Transport Ministry has submitted a report recently on the suitability of some sites to the Government of India. I am referring to the site for ship building yard. Hazira in Surat District of Gujarat is one site investigated by this committee. The report is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

These are some of the points which the hon. Members have raised about the budget provisions for Gujarat.

SHRI F. G. MAVALANKAR: How much are you going to set apart for vocational guidance and youth programmes?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is a specific question and I shall inform the hon. Member after getting that information.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA· There is no provision for a further rise in the dearness allowance to the employees of Gujarat and there is also no provision for the implementation of the Second Pay Commission's recommendations when it submits recommendations. You have not provided a single rupee for the implementation of the Second Pay Commission recommendation.

SHRI K. R GANESH: All inescapable expenditure which the State Government will have to incur will be provided for either in the revised estimates or in supplementary demands for grants. These are normal things which happen in the Central Budget also

Having said this, would you permit me to go into some larger questions that had been raised. Having sat for four hours listening to the speeches made I cannot resist this temptation. The reaction to Gujarat events differ from person to person. I want to highlight two speeches which were interesting—that of Shri Bhogendra Jha of the CPI and Shri D. D. Desai who belongs to our party. I am not talking about the speech of Shri Mavlankar who, as an independent Member, spoke passionately about Gujarat this time also. I was saying that everybody was seeing the Gujarat events according to the position of the political parties. Shri Bhogendra Jha says that it was a struggle against hoarders and blackmarketeers, a struggle for land reform and against exploitation of Harijans The speech of Shri D. D. Desai was somewhat different and I am sure it would be given due consideration at the hands of the hon. Home Minister. His whole speech indicated that Gujarat was suffering from a sense of discrimination,

and it has been neglected. He gave various instances. I do not propose to go into the details of his speech. But, I would like to say that we are conscious of the fact that Gujarat has got various problems. The natural resources of Gujarat have got to be fully utilised. But, Sir, in the totality of the position in our country, it will not be possible to say that Gujarat is a backward State. I do not say that just because industries are there, all the problems of Gujarat have been solved. This is not my contention. But, we should compare the position in Gujarat with other backward areas in various parts of the country, like Eastern UP, Bihar, Orissa and other backward States. One has to view the progress of the State, in the totality of the situation in other parts of the country From that angle, we will not be able to say that Gujarat suffers from a sense of discrimination.

They have got various problems, sentimental and other problems Many statements have been made on the Gujarat situation. I think the hon Home Minister will go into this Much has been said about the students in Gujarat. The students are in ferment. I know this may not be completely within the ambit of the discussion. But, various things have been mentioned. The ferment takes various forms. While speaking about the students in Gujarat, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi made a very passionate speech. I am mentioning his name because he is also a product of a particular upsurge that was there in some parts of the country, a particular student upsurge. That upsurge has its positive aspect as well as its negative aspect. This also was part of an upsurge. But, it will not be possible to characterise this ferment that has taken place in a particular form. Of course, students are in ferment and it takes various forms. The student ferment in Gujarat was in a different form But, the point is this. Those who are interested in the totality of the political picture, should view these things in their proper perspective, without exaggerating the role played by anyone.

Sir, I will conclude by raising one question. If we sanction some of the negative aspects of the situation in Gujarat,—I put it very positively— or other movements that have taken place in our political life, then, a very big question will arise: How far we should go and where is the dividing line? If parliamentary democracy which Indian has got and about which we are proud, is to serve as an instrument of social change, If our parliamentary democracy is not a status-quo democracy, but, a living democracy, if our parliamentary democracy has been able to solve the various problems that have come up in our country, the question of borders, the question of the reorganisation of States, the question of linguistic States, the problems of the workers. Central Government employees etc and various other problems—and it has been able to evolve its own method and way of solving these problems, then it is necessary to preserve these democratic institutions that we have developed. If you sanction something in one part of the country, are you in a position to sanction the same in other parts of the country? I am raising a very important question. If parliamentary institutions or parliamentary forms of Government, are to be subverted by some other form, then, where is the dividing line? How can you ask the tiller not to take back the land from the landlord? How can you stop him from doing that? My only appeal is, since the problems of the country are so vast and so complex, those who believe that parliamentary democracy is an instrument of social change, should see to it that it is preserved.

Sir, I have taken a lot of time With these words, I commend this Budget, for acceptance by this House

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Sir, my colleague, Shri Ganesh, has dealt with the questions raised in connection with the budget. I have risen to explain briefly the reason for which the Bill to confer on the President the powers of the Legislature of the State of Gujarat to make laws has been

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

moved for consideration, I do not think hon. members from any part of the House will not like to support this Bill or not allow it to be passed unanimously. They have raised, in some cases quite relevantly, other issues, some of which have really now become out of date, issues whose discussion or clarification was a matter of public importance before the decision to dissolve the Gujarat Assembly was taken. Now I do not propose to go into any controversy or argument over that aspect of the matter.

I have repeatedly said in this House and in Rajya Sabha that it was not the Government's stand that there was any basic principle or policy involved in the question of dissolving the Assembly or any sense of prestige, false or real. It was only a question of when to do it. Some hon. members have thought it fit to find fault with the decision about the timing of the decision. I think the normal, popular view is that all is well that ends well.

Shri Mavalankar tried to drive home the point that we were taking some sort of unreasonable or obstinate or prestige view of the situation and we were forced to give up that stand. I submit that this is an unkind view of the situation and not wholly justified by the circumstances or facts of the case. I have no hesitation in taking the House into confidence with regard to the considerations that weighed with the Government of India. I do not know if I was able to make our position clear enough. My main stand was that if duly elected members of a duly constituted legislature are forced against their will to resign by methods of intimidation—I do not want to go into the details of which hon. Members are well aware—and thereby press the Government of India to dissolve the Assembly; it would mean our becoming a party to a precedent which would be regretted in future for all time in Gujarat and elsewhere. This was the point I made repeatedly and I am still of the same opinion. If we have been able to highlight this point, and if hon. members, the public and the intellectuals outside have seen the force of this argument, I think our purpose has been served.

I would like to submit that certain things happened. One of them was mentioned as an argument against our decision, but I have interpreted it in favour of the decision. The other members of the Gujarat legislative Assembly, Members of Parliament and others, upon whom no kind of pressure was applied except perhaps against a very few on some rare occasions, against really whom no intimidating action was taken, took the stand and recommended strongly that we should take that decision.

Then there was also the question of the students. Though the students had come here, unfortunately, their position could not be properly conveyed or represented, They did have meetings with one of the members of the Cabinet here and a draft was also prepared. Then, at some stage, I do not know for what reason, there was some change. They were here for a number of days. They had come here to meet the Prime Minister to represent their viewpoint and then go back. Unfortunatly, by that time quite a bit of time had passed. These people then, they were so advised perhaps or because the young people could not stand this position of frustration too long, courted arrest anad they went to jail. Before they had gone to jail, they had taken the stand and they had made it clear that they were willing to take a very constructive role and that they believed in the bona fides of the Central Government and the leadership of the country. They had given a draft before they went to jail and also after they went to the jail.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Was it their own draft?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: They had given the draft I challenge any member of the opposition benches to contradict what I am stating here. They wrote the draft in Gujarati from jail.

They sent word to the Prime Minister's house, the Prime Minister's Secretariat, more than once that they wanted to see the Prime Minister.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The kind of statement that the Home Minister is making will again agitate the minds of the people and the students and youth of Guarat, because it is absolutely wrong. Actually, the students were betrayed.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: It is this kind of statement which will again create bitterness, which is now on the decline.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would request him not to kindly say things which will agitate the minds of the students which will result in trouble.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: This advice should be given to Shri Mavalankar, who has contradicted certain incontrovertible facts.....(*Interruptions*) He should not go on making this running commentaray. He has madae certain points. When I am stating the facts he has to listen.

I saw that draft of the students. Then a word came to me that the students wanted to come and meet me. I asked the jail authorities to allow them to come and see me. They came. It was a long distance and by the time they came it was more than about 11.30 p.m. Then they wanted to see the Prime Minister. Naturally it was not possible to meet the Prime Minister at that time at 11.15 or 11.30 p.m. So, it was suggested that they may instead mention in their statement that they met the Central leaders. The boys did not like it. Then, at the end, I told the boys that it was too late, that they might go back and because the point was about the words in the draft they should write it in Gujarat, their own language. Then we arranged for them to meet the Prime Minister the next day. This is what they did. They sent word to us that they wanted to meet the Prime Minister. Finally, the Prime Minister appointed a time. They want and met the Prime Minister in a separate room. There was discussion by these boys with the Prime Minister for a quarter or half an hour. I was also present towards the end of this exercise. In her presence, four of them signed—I saw them signing. Now for anybody to say that they were misled or that they did not know their own minds or their integrity or their intellectual honesty could be doubted or that they were misguided by anyone or pressed by anyone to act in that way is unfair to the boys. The boys did it of their own accord. Nothing that can be pointed out can affect the factual position of the statement I am making. I do not want to create any argument or any controversy. Then hon. Member did his best to persuade the boys not to take the stand which they had already intimated to us. (*Interruptions*) I do not want to prolong the argument. I have stated the facts as I know them.

Then, instead of making any general remarks, I shall refer to the main points which the hon. Members made. The hon. Member, Shri Bhattacharyya belonging to the C.P.M. Party and the hon. Member, Shri Bhogendra Jha, made certain points which are somewhat similar. I shall deal with them together. Shri Bhattacharyya laid stress on the need for checking hoarding punishing hoarders and, with the improvement of procurement arrangement,

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit] 14.30 hrs.

for introducing a better distribution system. He also referred to the feelings of the students and said that their sentiments should be understood and their energies should be utilised for the progress of the country.

Shri Bhogendra Jha laid stress on land reforms and he said that more quantities of coarse cloth should be produced. He said that in Gujarat there are a large number of textile mills and that coarse cloth or cloth needed by the weaker sections of the community was not being produced in sufficient quantities and, therefore, he said that special emphasis should be laid on that and that the pressure should be exercised on the mill-owners to produce this kind of cloth which is in largest demand in sufficient quantities. Also, a mention was made about unemployment in Gujarat and he said that proper steps be taken to remove unemployment.

There was an attempt to show that no action was being taken or had been taken so far as de-hoarding, etc. was concerned. I tried to find out the facts. I have been told that the number of raids carried out was 2500; the quantity of groundnut seized was 75,000 quintals; the quantity of foodgrains seized was about 2400 quintals; the light diesel oil seized was 5,20,700 litres, etc. There are other figures in which I do not want to go. It is not correct to say that effort has not been made to organise raids against hoarders or that these raids have not met with any success. These raids have met at least with moderate success Border check-posts have been strengthened. Efforts have been made very successfully to enlist the cooperation and assistance of several voluntary agencies in Gujarat. As you are aware, in Gujarat, there are many devoted voluntary agencies and in any situation of drought or flood or famine these agencies come out with the spirit of dedication and their assistance is being utilised fully.

About unemployment, let us not forget that the situation in the matter of employment in Gujarat is somewhat different from the situation in other parts of the country. Except in Punjab and Haryana in North India and some other parts also in the South, whenever the question of employment is considered, it is understood that more opportunities of service in public sector or private sector establishments should be provided. But the position is somewhat different in Gujarat. You will find that in the Administrative Service, Forest Service, Secretarial Service and other services, the number of young men from Gujarat is, proportionately speaking, the smallest compared to the other parts of the country. A young, progressive dynamic Gujarati wants to engage himself in some productive activity, in industry, in commerce, in trade. And we find very often that this is also a quality set by the people of Punjab. Very often they first work as assistants then as partners and then they put up their own separate establishments, both for production and for trade or commerce. If we want to remove unemployment in Gujarat, we must follow a pattern different from what is followed in most other parts of the country. There, we have to lay special stress and make special efforts to provide a large number of medium and small industries. Not even medium industries because I draw a distinction between small and cottage industries on one side and medium and big industries on the other. Gujarat is one place where it has happened, that is, in Saurashtra, all the three industrial estates succeeded very well. Industrial estates have not succeeded so well in any other part of the country. What is needed in Gujarat is to promote and give filip to this sort of activity, and this is the attitude and policy of the Government of India. I want to give this assurance to the House that we would like to go in that direction so that more employment, productive employment, employment that will suit the genius of the people, is provided.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): A lot of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Harijan people are still unemployed—those who are graduates and SSC. But at the same time you take, in the name of Scheduled Caste people, persons not belonging to Scheduled Castes. May I bring to your notice one example?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: You can write to me about it. But I am making a different point; what I have said is beyond controversy. The hon. Member can write to me about Harijans and Tribals, wherever we are concerned—the Home Ministry—and I will take up the matter and give him satisfaction. But what I was saying was this: we have to consider the requirements of the State and try to meet them. We have got a policy in this matter and we propose to follow it vigorously and sincerely.

My friend, Mr. Bhogendra Jha, has said:

"निराशा की बात नहीं है गुजरात की

परिस्थिति में अवश्य सुधार हो सकता है"

I entirely agree with him. There is nothing for anybody to lose hope or to be disappointed over the situation. The people of Gujarat have passed through difficult times. We have shared in their distress, and we shall share the common and concerted effort and exercise that the people of Gujarat are going to make to remove the obstacles to progress, the bitterness of the past, and to take measures which will soothe the feelings of the people...

SHRI K S CHAVDA: Unless you reduce the prices, feelings will not be soothed. The Government itself has just recently raised the issue price of coarse grains. May I quote from ...

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: He need not quote. If the hon Member believes that by an order of the Government...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The Gujarat Government has increased the prices of Bajra and other coarse grains to Rs. 98 per quintal. If you yourselves do it, will the prices go down?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am afraid the hon Member knows next to nothing of economics...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What should I say, Sir, because he does not know this thing. I am quoting from a reply given by the Food Minister himself on the floor of the House...

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I do not dispute the fact.

SHRI K. S CHAVDA: The Minister does not know the facts. That is the point. I am not giving my figures....

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Let the hon Member not interrupt me. He has spoken such a large number of times, both as interruptions and as a speech...

SHRI K S CHAVDA: If the Minister is not ready to reply, let him say so

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DISKHIT: I am ready to reply You try to understand.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: That is why I say that you please reply to this point—what steps have you taken to bring down the prices? The whole agitation was against the price-rise

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are repeating the same thing

SHRI K. S CHAVDA: May I bring to your notice...

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I was saying that the prices of all the inputs so far as agriculture is concerned have risen tremendously. If you want to use fertiliser, if you want to have more water either through canal which is difficult or from tube wells, the cost of

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

all the inputs has gone up tremendously and they go on rising and in this situation if any hon Member thinks that the agriculturist should not be given a higher price, he is very much mistaken. Nobody in this country will support the proposition that you should not increase the prices because the prices of agricultural inputs have gone up. This is a matter on which we can have a disagreement with him.

SHRI K. S. CHAVADA The whole agitation was with regard to increase in prices.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: To think that simply by an order of the Government the prices could be reduced, the hon Member is very much in the wrong. This is not the way to do things so far as prices are concerned The proper and the only way is to increase the production both in the field and in the factory by which the prices can be stabilised. Prices cannot be suddenly brought down in the manner the hon. Member thinks that they can be brought down. . .

SHRI K. S CHAVDA: How many times you take money from these times you take money from these people?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Now, Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi has said somethings which other hon. Members also said and with a large part of his speech I found myself in agreement, especially where he said that Gujarat needed a healing touch. Some such things he said. But, I do not know, for what reason he warmed up and he said at the end.

'क्या हमको संगठन करने का अधिकार नहीं है ? जनता कहती है कि हम सड़क पर हल करेंगे। हम निर्दोष नहीं है, हम आकाश से नहीं उतरे हैं।"

These are his words. These words mean that the *Janta* told him or he has understood the *Janta* to say that these matters should be settled in the streets and about his own Party, he says, We are not completely free from blame, we are not innocent, we have not descended from the heavens and we are like anybodyelse.' Now, in this context, I must add that Shri Jagannatha Rao Joshi is a very responsible Member of this House and he represents his Party very well. For him to say that the Janata says that these matters have to be settled in the streets, I think he is not fair to himself or to his Party. I think he got excited in the pursuit of his reply and he has stated more than what he had intended to say. I will take his intentions more than his word for what he wanted to convey.

Now, Sir, Mr. Krishnan said, we should take lessons from Gujarat. He said, democracy must be protected, etc. I am in agreement with what Mr. Krishnan says But I do want to say this We have taken lesson from what happened in Gujarat. All sections of the House and all the political and other representatives in the country, intellectuals and others, have to take a lesson from the recent history of Gujarat It is a lesson which is unforgettable; nobody with any sensitivity or sense of public responsibility can say that this can be forgotton But what is the lesson to be drawn? That is the question. That is a question which eachone of us has to answer according to one's conscience

Then, about Miss Maniben Patel, I wish to say this. I have very great respect for the lady and I regard her father as my guru and in the evenings I used to call on him at his residence and she often permitted me to see him. She has referred to certain basic difficulties from which Gujarat and other parts of the country are suffering She said:

भोजन की समस्या से यह कठिनाई पैदा हुई है।

She said, the problem has arisen because of the food shortage. It is a perfect statement and one has to agree with the facts of the case. It is a question of increasing the production of the basic

articles, of achieving greater and greater self-reliance, increasing production and also improving the distribution as well. She mentioned the question of corruption and other hon. Members also have referred to it. If the same question is asked repeatedly I have to give the same answer. The position is this. If specific allegation is made, you communicate to us.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What do you do? We have given in writing to the Prime Minister on the 17th of January that 25 lakhs were taken by your party for election fund.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: This is not an allegation which can be enquired into.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: If it is not an allegation should it not be taken as a fact?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Unless it is stated that a particular person connected with a particular party has done this or that how can it be enquired? One former Minister of Gujarat....

AN HON. MEMBER: Chimanbhai Patel.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: No.—has sent me a cutting from a Gujarat newspaper. In that cutting one of the student leaders Mr. Mankad is reported to have said that Dr. Amul Desai stole a file, and before he submitted his resignation, delivered the file to the Governor. Now, Sir, what happened was this. Immediately I wrote back to him and I also asked the Gujatat Government to tell us about it. But in another cutting which I received subsequently, it is stated that all this refers to public works project. The allegation was that a much larger amount was sanctioned, and a contract was signed and sealed and delivered than what was originally estimated for. First I thought that possibly the estimates might have increased or something wrong might have happened.

But, what I have learnt from the cuttings and other source information is that actually no decision was taken; no contract was made. What Dr. Amul Desai probably referred to was to some earlier discussion between him and some other people. If we are given such instances, the hon. Members will appreciate our difficulty that we cannot take action unless there is something definite said by some responsible person about it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: About corruption, everything has come out.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I have received the cutting. But, Shri Mavalankar knows more about it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Dr. Amul Desai has sent a communication to all.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: If the hon. Member, Shri Mavalankar sents that statement, I shall get it examined.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate says that he supports what the students have done. I have said once before that in their idealism it is natural for students to try to improve the conditions in Gujarat both in moral and physical terms by their action. I am not finding fault with anybody for this approach to the problems. But he says that the boys were following the examples set by Mahatma Gandhi in Bardoli and Dandi. What Gandhiji did in Bardoli or by Dandi March represents something unique in his method of non-violent struggle for the freedom of the country. They were entirely different from what has been done by the students in Gujarat.

Shri Mavalankar is a witness to the fact that he himself was the leader of a party of the students.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am sorry the Home Minister is not stating the correct position. I was not a leader of any party.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: He made a statement on this.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I must clarify the matter now itself, since he has mentioned my name. Let me clarify at least one hing that I was not a leader of any party. All that I did was that I rushed back from Madras and I met the students twive on the 10th and on the 15th January and I told them that they must carry on their agitation on a non-party and non-violent basis.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I do not dispute what he says. What I want to bring to the notice of the House with all respects is this I have read in newspaper reports that he made a statement saying that he disagreed with the students because they did not accept his advice for following the non-violent method. I am doing so for the benefit of the hon. Member—he may call it a benefit or not—and my hon. friend Prof. Dandavate who mentioned Mahatma Gandhi —the great man who did something which is unique in history. How can you compare the students with him when they were not expected to follow the Gandhian method or Gandhian principles? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What nobody could do in these 26 years the boys did it in two months, namely, to bring down the Government?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: There the Government has changed several times. The contribution made by Shri Piloo Mody is negligible

SHRI PILOO MODY: I fully agree with it.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am sorry to take more time. Sir, Shri Dandavate quoted Lenin. But he quoted him out of context. He made references which are completely irrelevant. We expected much better from him. We hold him high for his intellectual achievement. This is not the stuff that he should give us. He quoted Lenin's remark that the Russian army voted with its feat when the army men deserted the Czar, Now, the question is where was eleotion in Lenin's time? Where was the multipany system in Russia? During Czar's time, where was democracy? And then if the Army went over how did they vote? For whom did they vote? There is no parallel between the two situations.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Why was the President not informed earlier?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: This is a matter between the Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister and the President These details are never discussed in the House This is the tradition of this House and I have said that the views of the President had been known to the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The question is whether you had informed the President in time that you are going to dissolve the Guiarat Assembly?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I have already said these deatils are not discussed in the House. We have never done it

SHRI P. G MAVALANKAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, are you satisfied?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: There is no constitutional infirmity because at the time the President took over the powers of the Governor he issued a separate order passing the powers back to the Governor for his exercise. So, there is no question of infirmity in the action taken.

Sir, Mr. D. D. Desai painted such a gloomy picture as if nothing has been done either during the President's rule or during the regime of the Chief Minister, Mr. Ghanshyam Oza. The *per capita* income of Gujarat—if you leave out Punjab and Haryana which is 940 and 810—is similar to that of Maharashtra and is better than any other State in India. It is 666 for Gujarat against 686 for Maharashtra. To say, therefore, that Gujarat was completely neglected and its economic position is worse than other States is not a fair statement.

Then I take up the outlay and the expenditure figures. Mr. Ganesh gave the outlay figures for the Fifth Five Year Plan. I am referring to what action had been taken joining the Fourth Five Year Plan. This is the way to judge how much work has been done. In 1969-70 the outlay was Rs. 75 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 81 crores. In 1970-71 the outlay was Rs. 86 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 90 crores. In 1971-72 the outlay was Rs. 95 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 100 crores. In 1972-73 the outlay was Rs. 108 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 135.84 crores.

This was the period when the new Chief Minister Mr. Ghanshyamlal Oza had taken over. In 1973-74, the approved outlay was Rs. 122 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 139 crores. The above covers the period under both the President's rule and the Chief Ministers' rule. What I want to submit for the understanding and appreciation of the House is that due to the leadership provided during President's rule and later by the Chief Minister also. the standard of functioning of the officers was maintained and the general trend of progress and development was not impeded, despite diverse developments and changes that took place in Gujarat.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: But now there is complete administrative chaos in the State of Gujarat. Administrative conditions are chaotic. Let him take note of that.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Wish is the father of the thought sometimes. I cannot say why he should make such a statement when I have given incontrovertible facts.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The Fifth Five Year Plan for Gujarat in urealistic.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: The Chief Secretary was removed overnight and he has not aattended to that issue till now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Again, wish is the father of thought.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Where does speech stand?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I just want to give a few more figures. I know that most of the hon. Members would like this debate to end and so I would not take up much time. I shall now take up irrigation and relief works under other heads, in order to show how relief work was done and what measure of relief work was attained. In 1972-73, in regard to minor irrigation, the expenditure was Rs. 5.78 crores, and from 1st April, 1973 to 30th September, 1973, in six months, it was Rs. 13.27 crores. So, it had more than doubled as compared to the previous year, in just six months.

Then, take soil conservation. It was Rs. 2.20 crores before, but in the said six months, the expenditure rose to Rs. 4.42 crores. Similarly, on roads, it was Rs. 5.65 crores in 1972-73 and this became Rs. 10,62,93,000 in six months from 1st April, 1973 to 30th September, 1973.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Is this a belated awakening?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: This is a piece of information to awaken the minds and conscences of some of our friends here who have not studied the facts of the case.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Frozen conscience.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Then, it was said that power had been neglected. The power position in the country is poor. There is no denying the fact, but here it is a question of whether progress has been made in Gujarat in the direction of its development or not.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Let him say something regarding the Narmada.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: At the beginning of the Fourth Plan, the installed capacity was 618 M.W.; the target for the Fourth Plan was 1064 M.W. and the achievement at the end of the Fourth Plan was 1142 M.W.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: That is only installed capacity. It is not utilised capacity.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: That is another matter. If he wants, I can give that information also. If he laughs at himself, I cannot help it. As regards villages electrified, the number was 3048 at the beginning of the Fourth Plan, and the target for the Fourth Plan was over 5000 and the actual achievement was 5687.

As regards pumping sets energised, the position at the beginning of the Fourth Plan was 38735....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: On a point of order....

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: There is no point of order.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I shall formulate the point of order when the Chair allows me to do so. I have got a document here entitled *Gujarat at a glance*, which is a Government of Gujarat publication. There it has been mentioned at page 4 that the installed generation capacity (M.W.) was 862.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Which year?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: 1970-71. I am sorry.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: This is the point of order! Whatever the point of order, I do not want to bore the House with unnecessary figures. But I will give a few figures. At the beginning of the Fourth Plan, the number of pumping sets energised—Shri Patel will be glad to know—was 37,735 but at the end of the Fourth Plan it is 1,40,651. These are figures which show that the achievement has not been mean, within the limitations of the plan and resources and other disturbing factors, the Gujarat Government under various leaderships has worked very well. I think it deserves some appreciation on the part of this House.

I will conclude by requesting the House to pass this Bill unanimously.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): The Home Minister said that we all have learnt a lesson from Gujarat and that one important lesson that he has learnt is that increased production is the only way in which these problems could be solved. But he did not spell out what concrete measures he is taking or is contemplating to take. Everybody says that increasing production is the only way in which we can find an answer to the price rise, but what are the concrete steps decided upon which will rapidly result in bringing down prices?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: It is a very good suggestion. When a member like Shri H. M. Patel asks a question, I do not want to keep quiet. He has put a question which has a large scope and dimension. The present question relates to Gujarat only. If we are thinking of production generally in the country, price rise and removal of shortages, it will have to be a large package of measures taken. So far as Gujarat is concerned, I did give one indication as to how the unemployment question could be solved in a better way if we take a view more akin to the genous and nature of the people of Gujarat. But more than that I am not in a position to say. It is a much wider question and the General Budget does really give an opportunity for all such matters to be discussed.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I just wish only to point out....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This becomes a dialogue.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Does not matter. Let it be; otherwise, it is so dull.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I fully understand that this particular discussion is with regard to Gujarat, but the question of price is something that affects the entire country. Whatever is done in one part affects the other. So far as the production increase is concerned, it is a problem for the country as a whole, and when I see certain decisions taken which can only result in price increase on an overall basis, for instance, what has appeared in today's papers that the price of naphtha and certain other oil....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do you connect it with Gujarat?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am referring to production increase. I want to point out to the Home Minister that if this question of production increase is to be taken seriously, it is an all-embracing thing. It is not a question merely of increasing production if at the same time you take steps which must result in very considerable increase in prices. The prices of these things had been raised five or six times over the existing prices.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a larger question affecting the whole country.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Is it not an opportune moment for me to emphasise and bring to the notice of the Home Minister, since he is in a receptive mood....

SHRI PILOO MODY: What gave you that idea?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he is receptive, there should be another occasion

SHRI H. M. PATEL: All right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the context of what has happened in Gujarat and of the situation that prevails even now, I think it was rather unrealistic for me to try to put the debate on the rails as required by the subject under discussion.

Many things have been said and they are all on record. But I do not know how far certain things that have been said here are going to help in the cause of progress, normalcy and peace. Today's papers carry reports of a split in the student movement and a section of students has started a hunger-strike before the office of the Samiti, and I do not know whether the hands of those students who are trying to help bring normalcy and peace would be strengthened by certain things we have said.

Now, the question is:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Gujarat to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up the clause-by-clause consideration. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.36 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1974-75

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 57 to 59 relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development and Demand Nos. 99 to 101 relating to the Department of Science and Technology for which seven hours have been allotted.

Sarvashri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Saradish Roy and R. P. Das have tabled cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development. I would like to know if they are present in the House and desire to move their cut motions.

DEMAND NO. 57—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,94,26,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development'."

DEMAND NO. 58—INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,07,52,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 35,27,37,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 59—VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,52,84,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 44,08,88,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Village and Small Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 99—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,96,28,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,10,40,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Department of Science and Technology'."

DEMAND NO. 100—SURVEY OF INDIA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,44,60,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Survey of Research."

DEMAND NO 101—GRANTS TO COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,10,02,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research."

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): I move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to drastically change the present policy of foreign collaboration in setting up industries. (29)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to curb the monopoly houses. (30)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise all the private foreign capital invested in the country. (31)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to frame uniform recruitment rules relating to age and minimum qualifications in Central Sericultural Research Station Berhampore, West Bengal (32)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to enforce rule of law within the office compound of Berhampore Central Sericultural Research Station, West Bengal (33)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to adopt a new approach in the matter of revitalising the Brass and Bell Metal Industries (34)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to find out international market for the brass and bell metal wares by the State Trading Corporation (35)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Illegal appointments by the authorities in the Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore, West Bengal (36)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to organise the Brass and Bell Metal Industries in West Bengal on co-operative basis. (37)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Intrusion of out siders and anti-social elements into the Berhampore Central Sericultural Research Station creating hindrances to the normal functioning of the recognised association (38)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to pay enhanced monthly salary to the contingent paid labourers of the Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore, West Bengal (39)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industrial Development' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Non-disbursement of salaries and wages to the employees and workers of the Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore, West Bengal (40)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Village and Small Industries' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop wastage of money in Khadi and Village Industries Commission (41)]

"That, the demand under the head 'Village and Small Industries' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to review the low productivity of Ambar Charkha and failure to stop wastage of money on this account. (42)]

"That the demand under the head 'Village and Small Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish industries in backward districts, to reduce imbalance (43)].

"That the demand under the head 'Village and Small Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to evolve positive policy of supporting small scale industries against cut throat competition from large units (44)]

"That the demand under the head 'Village and Small Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to arrange for supply of inputs at concessional rates and to give aid to small sector industries (45)].

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Demands and Cut Motions are now before the House.

DR. SARADISH ROY. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, industrial production is not picking up due to the wrong policies followed by the Government in the industrial and economic spheres. Electricity shortages, the coal bunglings, high prices of raw materials and serious shortages in all crucial products such as steel, cement, fertilisers, etc., and the shutting down of industrial units both in the private and the public sectors, have greatly contributed to the industrial crisis in this country.

In 1970-71, the rate of growth of production—I mean industrial production—was just three per cent. In 1972, the *Economic Survey* claimed a growth rate of seven per cent. But it is only a statistical juggerly, because this Government had decided to legalise the unauthorised installed capacity in 54 critical industries, and 11 more industries have been added to it. The big monopoly houses are producing much in excess of their installed capacity. That is why there is this so-called increase, which we call as "statistical jugglery".

The *Economic Survey* for 1973-74, at page 3, states that on the basis of the data available for the first half of the calendar year 1973, "there was a small decline in the index of industrial production during the period." It further states:

> "Performance of certain critical sectors such as steel, power and fertilisers was particularly unsatisfactory. On present indications, it is likely that growth of industrial production in the current year would be very low."

If we take 1960 as the base year, the general index of industrial production has in the last few years declined. For the period January, 1971 it stood at 188.4; in December 1971 it was 201.6 and in December, 1972 it was 211.7 and in January—December, 1972 it was 199.4 and it has gone down to 196.2 in January—June, 1973. Despite industrial stagnation and decline in production the monopoly houses and the large-scale units have been reaping huge profits and even super profits.

There are 201 industrial giants in the private sector and in 1972-73, the return on their capital was 10.5 per cent. In the case of 39.8 per cent of the 201 industrial giants, the profitability ration, showed improvement. Among the private sector unit, Pfizer, an off-shoot of a multinational combine, earned the highest gross return of 32.6 per cent of the total capital employed. The profit ratio of CEAT a foreign concern was 26 per cent. During 1973 the Government of India made a shameless retreat in respect of industrial licensing policy. In February 1973 on the plea of "removing the uncertainty regarding industries," the Central Government allowed big monopoly houses and big industrial houses many concessions. They allowed them to spread their industries, if they agreed to export sixty per cent of their products, even in non-priority sector. They were allowed to establish industries in backward areas. In this way concessions were given to monopoly houses so that they can make more profits. During the last 20 years of Independence, they have thirved well. Not only did the share of 75 monopoly houses in non-governmental non-banking investment increase from 46.9

per cent in 1963-64 to 54 per cent in 1970 but even the total number of monopoly houses had increased from 75 to 93. The Government of India is increasingly surrendering to pressures of big business houses. They have retreated from their declared policies, in favour of the monopoly houses and landlords.

The recent Budget of the Central Government is another retreat in favour of big business. It imposes huge taxes on the masses of the common people. The corporate sector has been left untouched by the additional taxation proposals in the Budget. Moreover the development rebate meant for the purchase of machinery and ships had been extended by one more year. Further rlief had been given to the high income groups by reducing the maximum rate of income tax from 97.75 per cent to 77 per cent of taxable income. That is how these big business houses and industrialists are given concessions.

We are paying a heavy price for collaboration with capitalist countries. Boilers installed by foreign collaborators have burst, resulting in stoppage of production. For instance stoppage in fertiliser factories are daily happening. Even atomic plants are going out of order. The Rourkela steel plant built with foreign collaboration has a rated capacity of 1.8 million tonnes, but it turns out only 1.4 million tonnes of steel per year. Similarly Durgapur's rated capacity was 1.6 million tonnes, but it is now estimated at only 1.2 million tonnes. That is how the foreign experts and foreign consultants have helped us. During the last 25 years since Independence, the Government of India had permitted 3600 foreign collaboration agreements with our country. Such collaborations are being permitted even in non-priority sectors such as tooth-paste tennis balls, ladies' under-garments etc. Private foreign capital in India has increased from Rs. 256 crores in 1948 to Rs. 1400 crores now.

Sir, the Government of India have formed the National Textile Corporation. But the output of cotton goods has declined of late. The *per capita* availability of cloth has declined during the years. In the year 1964, the *per capita* availability of cloth was 15.2 metres, in 1968 it was 14.4 metres, in 1970 it was 13.6 metres and in 1971 it was 12.4 metres. There is an object surrender to the textile magnates. Controlled cloth is not available in the market for common people. The big tycoons are avoiding Government orders. They are even prepared to pay penalties, but, they are not prepared to produce controlled cloth. This is because they are able to earn super profits, by producing fine, super fine and synthetic varieties. That is why they are not doing anything. The National Textile Corporation, which was set up by the Government, has been functioning ineffectively and as a tail of the private textile tycoons.

Regarding handlooms, about thirty lakhs of people are dependent on the handloom industry. But yarn, in adequate quantities and of the requisite quality, is not being made available to them. This has resulted in large scale unemployment and depression in the wages of the workers.

Regarding small scale industries, I would like to quote some of the observations made by the Estimates Committee. I am quoting from the 35th Report of the Estimates Committee—Page 12:

> "The Committee regret to note that barring four or five States, other States do not attach that much priority to small scale industries as they deserve. It is unfortunate that in some States, funds allocated for small scale industries, are diverted to some other purposes."

On page 21, they have said:

> "The Committee note that there is no reliable data regarding the number of small scale industries in the country. According to Government, one of the major obstacles in the way of small

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

scale industries getting their imported raw materials on the basis of their assessed requirements, has been the absence of scientific and reliable data of production and assessed capacity. In the absence of reliable statistical data, neither the number and location of the small scale industries is known nor their production capacity and the variety of items produced by them."

On page 27, they have said:

"The Committee are concerned to note that many of the small scale industries are working on outmoded technology and that many of the Small Industries Service Institutes in the States are not well-equipped to give guidance in modern lines of industries."

Then, Sir, on page 61, they have said this is a very serious thing:

"The Committee regret to observe that at present the small scale industries are getting iron and steel at a higher price than that paid by the organised industry. The Committee would urge the Government to evolve a system by which the small scale industries would be able to get iron and steel at a price not higher than that is paid by the large and organised industries so that they are not at a cost disadvantage compared to the large industries in regard to the basic raw material."

These are the observations made by the Estimates Committee. I am not going into the details of this. But my only request is, the hon. Minister should look into these matters and rectify them. Sir, the other day, while answering a question, the Minister agreed that the National Small Industries Corporation is not giving good service to the small-scale industries. Only big concerns have reaped the benefit. Only people in big industries are getting help from the Corporation. But, people who are lower in the ladder and who have small capital are not getting any help from the National Small Industries Corporation.

The Government of India recently reserved an additional 53 items for small-scale industries. The total number has come to 177. But most of the small-scale producers are unable to get the benefit which are designed for them because of the collusion between big business and the Government officials. They are not getting the required raw materials at a reasonable price. There are also many cases of monopoly houses setting up so-called 'small units', which though small as legal entities, are in fact part and parcel of the larger industrial houses The small-scale sector in languishing under the impact of cut-throat competition unleashed by the monopoly houses

All the traditional industries in Kerala, mainly coir, cashew and handlooms, which are foreign exchange earners, are languishing under the callous policies of the Government In the coir industry in Kerala alone, 10 lakhs of workers are faced with a serious threat to their employment and wages because of the policy of the Government of India and the Coir Board to introduce large-scale mechanisation. Attempts by the Government of Kerala to revitalise the coir industry at a cost of Rs 15 crores have so far failed because the Central Government has provided only Rs 1 crore in this budget. The mechanisation programme has not been abandoned I hope Government will realise that this should not be done at this stage

There is an acute shortage of newsprint and other kinds of paper. The Minister has established a National Paper Corporation four years ago with a paid-up capital of Rs. 6.63 crores. Though established four years back, it has failed to establish any factory of its own even now. Nepa mills are to double their production. The machinery for their expansion has arrived

at the factory 3 or 4 years back but due to non-supply of steel and cement, the factory could not be expanded and the machinery is lying in the godown. This is a serious matter and I hope the Minister will take note of it. The Damodar Valley Corporation had given a proposed for the establishment of a paper factory at the Damodar Valley where electricity, coal and communication facilities are available. But the Ministry has not yet responded to that. I hope the Minister will take note of this.

There are 9 or 10 tin can container factories around Calcutta. But I understand that a licence has been given to establish one more such factory with American collaboration. It is called Poysha & Company. It is highly mechanised, and if it goes into production, the smaller companies in that area will face closure. Only the Metal Box Company is big; the other small units will close leading to large-scale unemployment. I want to bring this to the notice of the Minister.

The Canteen Stores Department purchases the daily necessities like toothpaste etc. for use by the defence personnel. The Government have been repeatedly approached with the request that these stores may be purchased from national organisations, but still these purchases are made from foreign companies like Colgate. In this way, they are not helping the smaller units that come up.

In our part there was a gentleman, whose name I forget, who got the President's Award as a Master Craftsman. He comes from Lokpur village of Birbhum district of West Bengal. He was engaged in brass and bell metal industry After two or three years of the receipt of the award, this gentleman died because of starvation as his products were not being sold. He deposited his products with the Government of West Bengal but they could not sell it and he was without any money. So, he died of starvation. I stress this point because I want the conditions of the workers in the brass and bell metal industry should be looked into, not only in Birbhum district but all over the country, especially of the master craftsmen. The supply of raw materials to these people should be ensured, they should be given financial aid and there should be a marketing organisation for the sale of their products.

There is a Central Sericulture Institute at Berhampur. The employees there are not getting their pay regularly. Even this month they got their pay on the 11th, instead of the 1st. I have got reports that during the last two years at least on ten occasions they could not get their pay on the date fixed for that. It is said that the Director of the Institute is in collusion with anti-social elements and so there is discontent among the employees. I hope the Minister will look into the case and see that anti-social elements are not allowed to create any trouble.

So far as the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is concerned, I have received so many complaints of corruption in this field. I am not going into the details. I have given notice of certain cut motions on this subject and I hope the Minister will go into them.

According to a study made by the Reserve Bank of India, during the period 1965-66 to 1970-71 the share of workers and employees in value added in manufacturing decreased from 30 8 per cent to 29 per cent, while the share of owners of property increased from 69.2 per cent to 71 per cent. Thus, the rate of exploitation of the working people in India by capitalists in the manufacturing sector has been increasing, despite all the tall talks of Indira Socialism and *Garibi Hatao*. This is the capitalist path of development to which Indira Gandhi and her Congress Party are committed. This is the capitalist path which led our country and the vast masses of the people into abject poverty, misery, unemployment, rising prices and erosion of their real incomes.

[Dr Saradish Roy]

In conclusion, I would say that instead of solving the problems of industrial stagnation, rising unemployment etc. the Government is trying to meet the mounting discontent and the struggles of the people by resorting to black laws such as the DIR, MISA etc. and by wanton use of police repression. If these policies are not changed the whole country will rise in revolt.

We demand a complete reversal of the Industrial Policy on the following lines: (1) complete take over of all the 75 (now 93) monopoly houses; (2) nationalisation of all private foreign capital investment in India; (3) drastic change of the present policy of foreign collaboration and nullifying all collaboration agreements with foreign companies; (4) evolving a positive policy of supporting small-scale industries as against the cut-throat competition from larger units and ensuring concessional inputs and aid for small-scale industries; (5) workers' participation. In an effective manner in all industrial units; (6) full freedom for workers and employees to organise themselves into trade unions and struggle for their demands and (7) implementation of a policy of need-based minimum wage and bonus for all workers.

15.00 hrs.

श्री राम सिंह भाई (इंदौर) : श्रीमान्, सबसे पहले में माननीय मन्त्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं । पिछले सैशन में इसी बजट के ऊपर मैं ने कुछ सुझाव दिये थे और मेरी खास दरख्वास्त यह थी कि उद्योग के संचालक अनुभवी होने चाहिएं, उस काम के जानकार और विशेषज्ञ होने चाहिए । मैं ने खास करके नेपा नगर न्यूजप्रिंट का जिक्र किया था क्योंकि एक समय में मैं भी नेपा मिल का डायरेक्टर था और उसका प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने में मैंने अपना काफी हिस्सा अदा किया था । वहां पर मेरी ट्रेड यूनियन भी है जिसका मैं प्रेसीडेन्ट भी हूं । अगर सच्चे माने में कहा जाये तो नेपा मिल को जितना भी नुकसान पहुंचा है वह मिसमैनेजमेन्ट के कारण ही पहुंचा है, किसी दूसरे कारण से नहीं पहुंचा क्योंकि वहां पर इतना मिसमैनेजमेन्ट होता रहा जिसकी तरफ शासन का ध्यान ही नहीं गया तथा जो कुछ करना चाहिए था वह किया ही नहीं । मैं ने पिछले समय वहां मैके नेजिंग डायरेक्टर का जिक्र किया था कि वे एग्रीकल्चर व फारेस्ट के जानकार हैं और नेपा नगर में पेपर का कारखाना है । उसका उन्हें कोई ज्ञान नहीं, वे सारा काम अपने अधीन व्यक्ति को सौंप 360 दिन में 240 दिन नेपा नगर से बाहर रहते हैं और 120 दिन नेपा नगर में । तो वह कारखाना कैसे चला सकता है । फैक्टस ऐंड फीयर्स को देखा जाये, मैं उनका जिक्र अभी नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मेरे पास एक एक आंकड़े हैं कि मिसमेंनेजमेन्ट के कारण कितना नुकसान पहुंचा है, डैमरेज कितना लगा है, डेफेक्टिव लाइसेन्सज के कारण कितना नुकसान पहुंचा है सारी की सारी कितनी ही बात हैं, हालत यह रही है कि बीवी को पिक्चर देखनी हो तो नेपा नगर से 140 मील दूर इन्दौर में नेपा नगर की कार में जाना आना, मैं तारीख तक बता सकता हूं । इस ओर मैं ने मन्त्री जी का थोड़ा सा ध्यान खींचा ।

इस वक्त जो नये मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर आये हैं, वही कारखाना है, वही मजदूर है, वही मशीनरी है लेकिन मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उनके कार्य व्यवहार से ट्रेड यूनियन वालों तक को वहां के मजदूर पूछते नहीं हैं बल्कि मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर की जय बोली है । उस आदमी ने कितनी मेहनत से और अपने तजुर्बे से जो वहां पर 125 टन रोजाना प्रोडक्शन आता था उसको आज 160 टन के ऊपर पहुंचा दिया है । मैं वहां पर गया था मैं ने प्लान्ट को भी देखा, मैं ने मजदूरों की हालत को भी देखा और मुझे कहना पड़ा कि अपनी यूनियन को फिलहाल सस्पेंड कर आप लोग दासगुप्ता की मदद करिये । किन्तु

श्री दास गुप्ता के कारण जिन के निहित स्वार्थों को धक्का लगा व दास गुप्ता के विरुद्ध षड-यंत्र भी रच रहे हैं। अभी थोडा टाइम हुआ है महीना भर भी नही हुआ कि उनके एक सबार्डिनेट थे। उनका एक षडयंत्र पकडा गया। उन्होने एक डायरेक्टर की सहायता से एक कम्पनी यूनियन भी बना ली थी। कुछ लोगो को मिलाकर दासगुप्ता को बदनाम कर उनको हटाने के लिए एक षडयत्र रचा। बुरहानपुर मे एक कमरे मे बैठकर जहा षडयंत्र रच रहे थे वहा मेरे आदमी ने टपरिकार्ड से टेप कर लिया और जब वह सुनाया गया तो सारा भडाफोड हुआ, और हलचल मच गई। इसलिये आपको बहुत सावधानी से काम लेना है क्योकि प्राइवेट सेक्टर वाले तो पब्लिक सेक्टर को बदनाम करने मे लगे ह हुए हैं, इसमे कोई सन्देह नही है और दूसरी तरफ हमारी विरोधी पार्टी के लोग भी कम नही हैं तथा आपने इधर उधर से लाकर जो मैनेज-मेंट बिठाल दिए है वह भी कुछ कम नही है। वे एफिशिएन्ट आदमी को फिर वह मजदूर हो मेनेजजिंग डायरेक्टर हो या मचानक हो उसको टिकने देने वाले नही है। इसलिए मै आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि इस मामले पर आप ध्यान दे। नेपा नगर के अन्दर जो आप परिवर्तन लाये है उसके लिए मै आपको मुबारिकबाद देना चाहता हू और आपके द्वारा दासगुप्ता को भी मुबारिकबाद देना चाहता हूं। ऐसे आदमी को रिवार्ड दीजिए और पूरी पिछली जाच करा दोषी पाये जाने वाले को सजा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो पब्लिक सेक्टर है वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर के मुकाबले मे ज्यादा मुनाफा कमा सकता है, वह नुकसान नही कर सकता। वह नुकसान क्यो करेगा? इसका कारण यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को काफी सहूलियते हैं जो सहूलियते प्राइवेट सेक्टर को नही है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर गवर्नमेन्ट के ऊपर ज्यादा निर्भर रहता है और पब्लिक सेक्टर गवर्नमेन्ट का ही है फिर वह नुकसान कैसे कर सकता है। किन्तु नुकसान के मुख्य कुछ कारण होते हैं जैसे आपको कही भी कारखाना लगाना है तो उसके लिए पहले टाउनशिप में कितना ही खर्चा करना होता है। इस बात को जरा हमारे माननीय सदस्यो को समझने की जरूरत है, विरोधी पार्टी के लोगो को खासकर समझने की जरूरत है कि जो टाउनशिप बनाना है उसमे स्कूल अस्पताल रोड, स्ट्रीट-लाइट और पानी व सफाई आदि का इन्तजाम न करना होता है और दूसरे लोग आये तो उनके लिए होस्टल का इन्तजाम करना होता है लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर मे यह बात नही करनी पडती बल्कि मेनेटनेस पर भी भारी खर्चा होता है। इस तरह इन बातो के कारण बडा नुकसान होता है जिसको समझने की जरूरत है। जैसे पब्लिक सेक्टर मे कोई इलेक्ट्रिकल कारखाना डाला तो मजदूरों के रहने के लिए, अफसरो के रहने के लिए मकान रोड्स तथा दूसरी तमाम सुविधाओ के इन्तजाम मे करोड का खर्चा करना पडा। हम आज क्रिटिसिम कर रहे। ऐसे समय पहले हम खर्चा उन चीजो पर करना चाहिए जिनसे हम उत्पादन करे। अगर हमे उत्पादन मिलता नही तो फिर हम कमाते है तो फिर हम अन्य चीजो का विस्तार भी करना चाहिए। मै चाहता हू इन बातो पर भी ध्यान दिया जाय।

इसके साथ ही एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हू। पिछले साल जब कुछ मिल्स को आपने टेक ओवर किया, आर्डिनेन्स के द्वारा तो उस वक्त इस हाउस मे यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जायेगा, इन कारखानो को हम वापिस नही लौटायेगे। लगभग 680 मिल्स मे से 103 मिल्स के करीब आपके हाथ मे है जो मेरे ख्याल से टोटल का 15 परसेन्ट होता है। 103 मिल्स को आपने हाथ मे लिया लेकिन उनको चलाने का तरीका बहुत गलत है। हम समझते थे और हमारी आवाज थी कि गवर्नमेंन्ट को इनको टेकओवर कर अपने हाथ मे लेना

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

चाहिए, हम प्रोडक्शन बढायेंगे, एफीशिएन्सी बढायेंगे, प्रोडक्टिविटि बढ़ायेंगे लेकिन हमे यह लग रहा है कि जो मिले आपने टेक-ओवर की है वे शायद पहले से भी बदतर हालत मे ने पहुंच जाये । इसका कारण यह है कि इन मिलो मे से लगभग 34 मिले आपने राष्ट्रीय टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के हाथ मे रखी और लगभग 67 मिले अलग अलग स्टेट्स की टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशस के हाथ मे रखी । शायद दो मिले है जिनको सरकार चला रही है । तो यह अलगाव का तरीका गलत है । विभिन्न स्टेट्स अपने टेक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन बनाकर जिन मिलो को चला रही है उनका चलाने का तरीका क्या है—यह भी आप देखे । दूसरी बात यह है कि उनकी मशीनो की हालत क्या है व्यापारियो से डील कैसे करते है । बहुत सी जगह आज व्यापारी लोग स्टोर वाले उधार कपडा नहीं देते । कपडा बेचने वाले उधार कपडा नहीं देते । वे कहते है कि जब गवर्नमेन्ट ने मिलो को टेक-ओवर किया उसके पहले जो हमने स्टोर कपडा आदि दी पैसा चलाने के लिए दिया वह तो हमे आज तक मिला नही । मिले आज स्टेट के हाथ मे है, कल नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन के हाथ मे चली जायेगी । इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा । तो हमे पैसा कौन देगा । इसलिए आज उनके पास वर्किंग कैपिटल की बहुत तगी है । ऐसी दशा मे मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इन मिलो का जल्दी से जल्दी राष्ट्रीयकरण करें और उनमे एकरूपता लाये ।

साथ ही साथ जो मिल्स आपने टेकओवर की हैं, उनको केन्द्र राष्ट्रीय टेक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन के अन्तर्गत अलग चला रहे है, स्टेट टेक्सटाईल कापोरेशन के अन्तर्गत अलग चला रही है उनको आप केवल रिलीफ की दृष्टि से न चलायें । यह कोई धर्मादा खाता नही है । यह मिल्स तो आपने इसलिए टेक-ओवर की है कि अपने हाथ में लेकर इनकी हालत सुधारे, अच्छा प्रोडक्शन दें, अच्छी प्रोडक्टिविटी दें और मजदूरों को अच्छा पैसा दिया जायेगा । मै आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिस समय आपने टेक-ओवर की बहुत सी मिलों के मजदूरो ने अपना वेतन काटकर उन कारखानों को चलाया और जब कारखाने प्रोफिट करने लगे तो उनका कटा हुआ पैसा भी लौटाया नही गया । उनकी हालत क्या है ? आपको इन पब्लिक सैक्टर की मिलो का प्राइवेट सैक्टर की मिलो के साथ कम्पीटीशन करना है प्रोडक्शन और प्राफिट के हिसाब से और हमे मजदूरो को अच्छा वेतन तथा उनके साथ अच्छा व्यवहार भी करना है । लेकिन मै देखता हू कि जितनी भी प्राइवेट सैक्टर की मिले है सब ने आधुनिकीकरण कर लिया है । यह मैंने अहमदाबाद, बम्बई और साउथ इण्डिया मे देखा । उनकी आठ इच की लिफ्ट है और जो मिल हमने ली है उनकी लिफ्ट पाच इच की है । प्राइवेट सैक्टर मे डायमीटर पौने दो इच का है और हमारी मिलो का डेढ इच का है । उनका जो प्रोडक्शन पर स्पिन्डल है ७ आउन्स आता है, और जो मिलें सरकार ने ले रखी है उनमे 3 आउन्स आता है । इस प्रकार कैसे काम चलेगा ? जो वेतन व सुविधा प्राइवेट सैक्टर के मजदूरो को मिलती है वह पब्लिक सैक्टर के मजदूरों को नही दी जाती । तो ऐसे काम नही चलेगा । इसलिये आप जल्दी-से जल्दी इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर नवीनीकरण कीजिये । मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि जिन मिलों को आपको टेक ओवर करना हो फौरन करना चाहिये । मेरे यहां एक मिल है उसके लिये मैंने 1949 से मांग की है यह मिल वाला डेप्रीसियेशन भी नहीं निकाल रहा है और सारा पैसा खा रहा है और सरकार को इसका कुछ प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये । लेकिन सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नही दिया । 1958 से एक सोमानी कमेटी बनायी गयी,

उसने जाच की। उसकी रिपोर्ट का क्या हुआ पता नहीं। फिर 1958 मे ही दूसरी कमेटी श्री अरविन्द नरोत्तम लाल भाई की चेयरमैनशिप मे बनायी गयी, उसने रिपोर्ट दी, उसका क्या हुआ कुछ नही मालूम। फिर अगले साल तीसरी कमेटी बनायी गयी श्री चन्दन सिंह व्यक्तिगत की चेयरमैनशिप मे। उसकी रिपोर्ट आयी, और फिर चौथी 1971 मे मोदी कमेटी बनायी गयी। इस प्रकार 10, 15 साल एक छोटी सी मिल की जाच मे लग गये, और मैने सुना कि इस बीच उस मिल का मालिक मशीन उखाड कर राजस्थान मे ले गया और वह मिल नही चली और अन्त मे जाकर सरकार ने उस मिल को टेक ओवर किया। इसलिये सभी दृष्टि से इन बातो का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि जिस मिल को टेक ओवर करना है उसको फौरन टेक ओवर करे। 46 मिलो को आपने जिस तरह आर्डिनेंस निकाल कर रातो रात टेक ओवर किया, ऐसे ही सदा करना चाहिये।

15.12 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI *in the Chair*].

प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सैक्टर की मिले कट्रोल्ड क्लाथ बनानी है। उसका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। आपकी 103 मिलो की नाजुक हालत है। इसलिये इनको कट्रोल्ड क्लाथ से मक्त रखना चाहिये। अगर आप चलाना चाहते है तो आपको यह राहत सरकार की तरफ से देना चाहिये। कसटाइल की बहुत सी मशीन इम्पोर्ट करनी पडती है, और इम्पोर्ट का फायदा उठाने मे प्राइवेट सैक्टर हम से आगे है। वह पुरानी मशीनो को निकाल कर नई मशीन लगा रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस मामले मे आपको प्रायरेटी 103 मिलों को देनी चाहिये क्योकि उससे इन मिलो का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा।

जो कारखाने पब्लिक सैक्टर मे बनते है उनकी प्लानिंग बहुत डिफेक्टिव होती है। इसलिये कारखाने को चलाने मे कई वर्ष लग जाते है। नक्शा बनाने, एस्टीमेट तैयार करने मे तो बडा समय नष्ट हो जाता है। नेपा नगर का यही हाल हुआ है। स्टील समेट न मिलने के कारण समय पर इमारत तैयार नही हुई और मशीनरी आकर बाहर खुले मे पडी सडती रही। आपके पास रखने तक की जगह नही। उन पर डैमरेज बढता रहा क्योकि रेलवे प्लेटफार्म पर सामान पडा हुआ है। मशीन फिट करने के लिये प्लान्ट नही है सामान रखने के लिये गोडाउन नही है। इसलिये जो कारखाना पब्लिक सैक्टर मे बनाया जाय तो स्टील और सीमेन्ट के लिये उसको प्रायरेटी मिलनी चाहिये। पहले किसान को उसके बाद पब्लिक सैक्टर के कारखाने को।

स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्रीज चल इसके लिये आपने लोन दिया, लेकिन रा मैटेरियल नही मिल रहा है जिसकी वजह से 24 घटे मे से केवल 4 घंटे ही मिले चल रही है। कोई भी कारखाना ले ऑफ से नही चल सकता है। कारखाने के अन्दर ओवरटाइम और ले ऑफ नही होना चाहिये।

जो सुझाव मैंने दिये है आशा करता हू कि मंत्रीजी इन पर ध्यान देगे।

*SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM Tirunelveli) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to place my views before the House on the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Industrial Development and Science and Technology

During the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan the average annual increase in industrial production was 7 per cent The anticipation of having further acceleration in industrial production during the Third Five Year Plan and the Fourth Five Year Plan was some-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri S. A. Murugananthan]

how belied and our planners also were greatly disappointed. In the last year of the III Plan, i.e. in 1965-66, the industrial production went up by only 53 per cent. The Fourth Plan target for industrial production was 8 per cent to 10 per cent. In 1969-70 the industrial production rose by 6.8 per cent. But in 1970-71 the industrial production declined by 3.7 per cent. From then on, the growth in industrial production has been halting and grudging. In 1971-72, the increase was only 4.5 per cent and in 1972-73 it was 5 per cent. In the last year of the Fourth Plan, it is now estimated that the industrial production will be lower than 5 per cent.

These statistics reveal that our industrial production has been declining steadily. I would like to know why the industrial production is not keeping up with the installed capacity. I would like to quote certain statistics from Annexure III —page 156—contained in the Second Volume of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

	Installeed capacity Tonnes	Actual Production Tonnes
Steel Ingots	10·6 million	7·14 million
Finished Steel	8·6"	5·44"
Cement	19·76"	16·00"
Fertilisers-Nitrogen	22·84 lakhs	11·62 lakhs
Phosphate	5·60 lakhs	3·50 lakhs
Newsprint	75000 tonnes	43000 tonnes
Vanaspati	12·5 lakhs	5·75 lakhs

These figures relate to installed capacity and actual production during 1973-74. When the people of Gujarat demanded foodgrains, this Government showered on them buullets. Here, the fertilisers essential for augmenting food production are not being produced to the full installed capacity. The Government are also keeping mum over this story state of affairs. For want of newsprint, standards newspapers and journals like The *Illustrated Weekly of India* ceased publication. Only now this has started coming out. But the Government have not endeavoured to produce newsprint according to the installed capacity. The hon. Minister of Industrial Development has an obligation to this House to explain why the installed capacity is not being utilised in full.

When the situation is so pathetic, if you refer to page 11 of the 1973-74 Annual Report of the Ministry, you will find that in one year the production of coal is sought to be increased from 79 million tonnes to 95 million tonnes—in one year an increase of 16 million tonnes. The steel production is also estimated to increase from 5 lakh tonnes to 10 lakh tonnes in one year. The electric power is also expected to increase by 1.5 million KW in one year. On the first page of Sunday Standard all this information has been published. I have my own grave doubts in this matter. Just by saying sugar, one does not get the sweetness of sugar in his mouth. Similarly, I feel that all these are only paper plans. I am strengthened in this behalf of mine because of the past performance of this Ministry. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how he is proposing to achieve these things.

Another regrettable feature is that, instead of encouraging the public sector, the private sector seems to be receiving all the favours of the Government. In the III Plan the proposed capital outlay in the private sector was Rs. 1050 crores. After three years of Plan holiday in the IV Plan the capital outlay in the private sector was Rs. 2230 crores. In the V Plan the private sector capital outlay seems to be of the order of Rs. 5200 crores, including the cooperative sector also. I would like to inform you that the private sector does not make investments from the savings. The private sector gets loans and advances from the public sector financial institutions and from World Bank and such other international financial institutions. The foreign Governments, like those of America and Canada are also giving loans to the private sector. From 1965-66 to 1972-73, the private sector has obtained in total Rs. 1861.34 crores as loans from these institutions. Besides paying interest and also instalment of loan, they are able to make huge profits. The black money circulation is also mounting up.

I would like to draw your attention to the growth of monopoly houses in our country. From December 3, 1973 to December 6, 1973, a series of articles appeared in the *Economic Times* about the growth of monopoly houses in the country. The dividends declared by these monopoly houses in 1966-67, were Rs. 12.53, but in 1971-72 they became Rs. 14.19 Kamini, G. V. Naidu, J. K. Bajaj, Mafatlal, Birla, Inder Singh—the share of Rs. 100 denomination belonging to these 7 large houses has been earning a profit of Rs. 20. From 1966-67 to 1971-72, the investment of monopoly industrial houses has gone up by 56.08 per cent. I would give you an idea of the growth of monopoly industrialists during 1972-73

India Steam . . .	23 6%
Indian Aluminium . .	8 5%
Gwalior Rayon . .	13 2%
Century Spinning . .	11·7%
J.K. Synthetics . .	15·9%
Ballarpur Paper . .	19·7%
Kamani Engineering . .	30 00%
Tata Oil	10·3%

When the growth of monopoly houses has been abnormal, it is really surprising that the hon. Minister of Industrial Development should claim that their growth is normal. Another painful factor is that the Life Insurance Corporation during 1972-73 has met 42 per cent of the financial needs of these monopoly houses.

The monopoly houses do not leave even the industries reserved for small scale sector. The production of Television sets reserved for small scale sector has also been swallowed by the NELCO belonging to Tatas. Having said that the growth of monopoly is being checked, what the Government does is just the opposite thing. They permit even the entrance of monopoly houses in the small scale sector. On 6th December 1973, the newspaper PATRIOT which is favourably disposed of towards the Minister of Industrial Development had in its editorial referred to this. "More production is the goal of the Government and only with that end in view, the expansion of monopoly houses without the permission of the Government is being tolerated." Even during the discussion on the Industries Development and Regulation Amendment Bill, the hon. Minister stated repeatedly that more production is the need of the hour. This is pleasing to hear, but behind this there is the conspiracy for permitting the industrial expansion of monopoly houses. Even in the production of synthetic fibre, toothpaste, biscuit, the large houses have entered in a stealthy way. Shri C. Subramaniam has also put his seal of approval on this. Even in the manufacture of groundnut candy, Birlas have come in competition! To cap it all, the policy of Joint Sector—the State Governments in collaboration with the private sector—is being enunciated. The framework of Fifth Plan must be modified. The reservation of 62 per cent to the public sector and 38 per cent to the private sector must be modified. It should be ensured

[Shri S. A. Muruganantham]

that 80 per cent is reserved for the public sector and only 20 per cent for the private sector. At the same time, all efforts must be made to work the public sector profitably. The workers in the public sector must be given all incentives for increasing production. The malpractices and corruption prevalent in the public sector must be ended. Without fear or favour, the officials responsible for these things must be punished. Then only the public sector will be able to function profitably.

If it is the declared policy of the Government to curb the monopoly growth it must be accompanied by action in not giving industrial licences to them. But, from 1-1-71 to 31-12-71, in one year, 114 industrial licences had been given to them. In 1972, 61 industrial licences were given and in 1973, 48 industrial licences. These industrial licences were given to the units controlled by 20 large houses. Under the garb of substantial expansion, 48 industrial licences had been given during the past three years to these 20 large houses. Is this the way to control the growth of monopoly in our country? I wonder whether this Government has fallen a prey to the machinations of the monopoly houses or this bounty has been necessitated by the financial needs for election purposes. The hon. Minister should clarify this point.

Coming now to the cement industry, the Government constituted the Cement Corporation of India. This has set up two cement factories in the public sector. This has been done to remove the scarcity of cement prevalent in the country. More funds should be allocated for this purpose in the Fifth Plan. But the private sector wants to undermine the public sector enterprise somehow or the other. The A.C.C., Dalmia, Birla and their ilk, with a view to perpetuate their hold on the cement industry, has come forward with the proposal of setting up mini-cement factories throughout the country. I fear that this has the support of the Ministry of Industrial Development. The hon. Minister of Industrial Development should assure this House that he will thwart the efforts of the monopoly houses in this matter and ensure the growth of the public sector enterprise in cement.

We have celebrated the Silver Jubilee of our Independence. Even so, the hold of foreign capital on our free country's economy has not yet been loosened. In 1972-73 the following foreign monopoly industrial giants have made huge profits:

Hindustan Lever . .	22·2%
Union Carbide . .	25·1%
Philips India . . .	25·5%
Guest Keen Williams .	18 9%
Brooke Bond . . .	18 2%
Glaxo	19·3%
Good Year . . .	13·9%
Ceat Tyres . . .	26%
Pfizer	32 06%
Sandoza	16.03%
Good fray . . .	23·02%

The long-cherished desire and the long-standing demand of the people of our country is that the foreign monopoly concerns should be nationalised. But, the Government by their policies are enabling them to make more profits. Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our Nation, used to say that I would welcome a White man as my friend, as my neighbour and even as my brother. But he would strongly express his resentment when he tried to repatriate the wealth of the country. The national poet, Subramania Bharati, used to say that our people were dying in hunger at the time when the wealth of the nation was being taken away. If our hon. Minister of Industrial Development has faith and regard for Mahatma Gandhi's ideals, he should bring forward proposals to nationalise all the foreign monopoly industries in our country.

For the development of backward areas in our country, from 1970 to 1973, 232 industrial licences and 284 letters of intent were given. But, for the southern States of Andhra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, only 64 industrial licences and 80 letters of intent had been given during this period. I charge that the industrial development of Southern States had been neglected. Perhaps the

hon. Minister of Industrial Development is afraid of being accused about his interest in the industrial development of Southern States. But, he must ensure that the Southern States should get a fair and legitimate share so far as industrial development is concerned. Even in the matter of sanctioning 10 per cent central subsidy for the development of backward areas, it is clear from the answer given to unstarred Question No. 2940 on 13th March 1974 that the Government have not been fair and just in this matter. Totally 659 projects have received this assistance. But, out of 108 applications from Assam, 28 applications from Dadra—Nagar Haveli, 6 applications from Andamans, not even a single application has been considered favourably. Are these areas not backward in our country? Out of 638 applications from Tamil Nadu, only 59 applications were approved. At the same time, in the case of Maharashtra, out of 315 applications, 120 applications were approved. Upto 31st October 1973, the assistance given to Maharashtra came to Rs. 29,97,912, while the assistance to Tamil Nadu was only Rs. 4,57,163. I cannot appreciate this kind of discrimination being practised by the Central Government.

When Shri L. N. Mishra was the Minister of Foreign Trade, he assured that the export of coir products from Kerala would be canalised. But so far nothing has been done in this direction. 80 per cent of coir exports is from Kerala. The Kerala Government has submitted a proposal for reorganising the coir industry with an investment of Rs. 30 crores. But the Central Government have allotted only Rs. 1 crore in this year's Budget. The Chairman of Coir Board is an official. I demand that the Coir Board should be headed by a non-official. The legitimate demands of workers engaged in coir industry must be looked into and necessary action should be taken to meet them.

Leather exports contribute substantially to our foreign exchange earnings. The Footwear Corporation in the public sector must be strengthened so that the export of leather products gets a boost, and the employment opportunities increased—earning more foreign exchange.

Salt production is under the charge of this Ministry and there is a Salt Commissioner at Jaipur. In Tuticorin salt production is occupying a premier place. This is a part of my constituency. For want of rail wagons and ships, salt in huge quantities is getting stagnated there. In Assam and Bengal, salt per kilo is costing Re. 1, while salt at Tuticorin is getting stagnated. The Hon'ble Minister should look into this specially and do the needful.

In Sivakasi, Sattur, Koilpatti, Kalugumali and neighbouring areas of Tamil Nadu, lakhs and lakhs of people are engaged in match manufacturing. But they are not getting potassium chloride in adequate quantities; the production of potassium chloride is in the hands of three monopoly industrial houses. While the control price per ton is Rs. 3,300, in black market it is being sold at Rs. 30,000. The production of potassium chloride in 1972 was 5549 metric tonnes and in 1973 the production went down to 5000 metric tonnes. On page 121 of the Annual Report of the Ministry for 1973-74 you will find that the installed capacity of these three monopoly units is of the order of 5574 metric tonnes. I wonder how the Government continue to remain the silent spectator of the exploitation of these three monopoly houses. The entire match industry is languishing. The Government should give more industrial licences for increasing the production of potassium chloride.

Coming now to Khadi production, though the production of Khadi in 1972-73 was 77.2 million square metres—a definite increase from 60 million square metres in 1968-69, the employment opportunity has gone down from 1.3 million to 1.2 million. I cannot understand this paradox. Some months back there was an article in the Sunday Standard stating that the employees were being given in kind rather than in rupees for their work. So far the Khadi Commission has not refuted this allegation.

[Shri S. A. Muruganantham]

Such restrictions will not serve the purpose of helping the poor. When the Khadi Commission claimed that it has sold village Ghani oil worth 442 lakhs, I was tempted to purchase something from the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan here. But to my dismay I could not get such village Ghani oil, hand-pounded rice or matches, as they were not available at all. I want to know whether such an achievement is just a propaganda stunt or it is really being done.

According to the survey report of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, there is great scope for the export of finished brushes and brooms instead of the raw material. Patmyra fibre and stalks are exported now. The export of fibre is made from Tuticorin. I am the President of the Workers Union employed in the fibre industry.

In my constituency, in Tuticorin, a factory should be set up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for producing brush and Brooms from palmyrah fibres and stalks, which are available in abundance there. There is widespread corruption in the Khadi Commission as evidenced from a news item appeared about the conviction of a Khadi Commission official. The whole set up should be revitalised.

In conclusion, I would refer to the Report of the Public Undertakings Committee on the working of the National Industrial Development Organisation and its Chairman, Shri R. K. Sethi. Though strictures had been passed against Shri R. K. Sethi, he still continues even after the completion of his deputation period. I understand that the former Chairman of the Railway Board has been asked to examine the report of the Public Undertakings Committee. I do not think that there is any need for this. I request Shri C. Subramaniam to bestow his personal attention and take immediate action at his level. In a recent Conference of Lorry-Bus Owners Conference, it was revealed that the pair of ordinary tyre and tube is sold at Rs. 4100 in black-market while the price is only Rs. 2100. The price of nylon pair of tyre and tube is Rs. 3480; but the black-market price is Rs. 6500. This is due to the stranglehold of foreign monopoly tyre manufacturers like Dunlop, Good Year, Firestone, India Super and so on. The hon. Minister of Industrial Development should enquire into this and do the needful.

Sir, so far 4000 foreign collaboration with the know-how applications have been approved, as a result of which thousands of scientists and engineers in in our country are unemployed. This is not the way to develop indigenous scientific and technological research. I hope that the hon. Minister of Industrial Development will look into this and encourage local talents.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जोनपुर) : सभापति महोदय, . . .

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मदसौर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे एक निवेदन करना है। सूचना प्राप्त हुई है कि इन्दौर में विश्वविद्यालय के समक्ष कुछ छात्र अपनी मांगों को ले कर गये थे। विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों ने उन की मांगों को नहीं माना और विद्यार्थियों को वहां से धकेल कर बाहर कर दिया। पुलिस को बुलाया गया और पुलिस ने विद्यार्थियों को बुरी तरह से मारा पीटा। इस बात को ले कर विद्यार्थियों में काफ़ी असंतोष है। यह विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्धित मामला है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग विश्वविद्यालयों को सहायता देता है। इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि छात्रों का असंतोष अशांति का रूप धारण कर ले।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें। यह मामला राज्य सरकार के अन्तर्गत आता है।

श्री राजदेव सिंह : सभापति महोदय, सदन के सामने औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय

और साइंस तथा टैक्नालोजी विभाग से सम्बन्धित मांग संख्या 57 से 59 और मांग संख्या 99 से 101 हैं और मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूं ।

मैं इस मंत्रालय की कार्य-प्रणाली के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । आज तक हमारे 1956 के इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन का ईमानदारी के साथ पालन नहीं किया गया है । अगर उस का पालन उस प्रस्ताव की मंशा के अनुसार किया गया होता, तो आज हमारे देश की शक्ल दूसरी होती, और आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के बारे में जो बातें समय समय पर उठती हैं, वे भी न उठतीं । इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे देश में बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज शुरू हुई और इस मामले में बहुत तरक्की हुई । लेकिन प्रायर्टी इंडस्ट्रीज का डेवेलपमेंट कम हुआ,जिन की ज्यादा आवश्यकता थी, और नान-प्रायर्टी इंडस्ट्रीज का डेवेलपमेंट ज्यादा हुआ, जिन की आवश्यकता ज्यादा नहीं थी । कहने का मतलब यह है कि उद्योगों का विकास जैसा होना चाहिए था, वैसा नहीं हुआ ।

इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि कामर्शल व्हीकल्ज, ट्रक और बसिज, मिल्क पाउडर, शूगर, वनस्पति और बेबी फूड के सम्बन्ध में, जिन का उत्पादन पहले ही बहुत कम था, बहुत तरक्की हुई । ये सब प्रायर्टी इंडस्ट्रीज की प्राडक्ट्स हैं और आम जनता की जरूरतों को देखते हुए उन का उत्पादन ज्यादा होना चाहिए था, लेकिन वह कम हुआ । इस की तुलना में बियर, शराब, एयर-कन्डीशनर्ज, रेफ्रिजरेटर्ज और मोटरकार की इंडस्ट्रीज का विस्तार बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हुआ ।

जहां तक साइंस और टेक्नालोजी का सम्बन्ध है, इस समय तक इंडस्ट्री में चार हजार केसिज में फ़ोरेन कोलैबोरेशन हुआ है । फ़ोरेन कोलैबोरेशन के साथ-साथ फ़ोरेन नो-हाऊ भी आता है और कहीं कहीं फ़ोरेन फ़िनांसिज भी आते हैं । आज हमारे देश में एक साइंस ग्रैजुएट को शिक्षा देने में सरकार बीस हजार रुपया खर्च करती है, एक इंजीनियरिंग ग्रैजुएट की पूरी शिक्षा पर साठ हजार रुपया खर्च करती है और एक मैडिकल ग्रैजुएट की शिक्षा पर पचास हजार रुपये खर्च करती है । इस के अलावा बहुत से लोग जेनेरल साइंस ले कर पास होते हैं । इस के बावजूद अगर चार-चार हजार केसिज में फ़ोरेन कोलैबोरेशन किया जाता है और नो-हाऊ को इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है, तो फिर हमारे देश की साइंस कैसे तरक्की करेगी ?

मंत्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि जो फ़ोरेन कोलैबोरेशन हुआ है, वह तो हो चुका, लेकिन आईन्दा इस को एनकरेज न किया जाये और अगले साल कोशिश की जाये कि कम से कम नो-हाऊ के सम्बन्ध में फ़ोरेन कोलैबोरेशन न करना पड़े ।

जहां तक स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्री का सम्बन्ध है, वह रोजगार-प्रधान उद्योग है । अगर किसी बड़ी इंडस्ट्री में एक लाख रुपया खर्च किया जाये, तो 7 आदमियों को एम्पलायमेंट मिलती है, लेकिन अगर एक लाख रूपया स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्री में खर्च किया जाये, तो 49 आदमियों को—सात गुना ज्यादा आदमियों को—एम्पलायमेंट मिलती है । इस लिए पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार को वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज लगानी चाहिए । इस समय हमारे देश में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की संख्या 4 लाख 5 हजार है । लेकिन इस में तीन किस्म हैं । कुछ तो वह इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जो कागज पर हैं, रा मैटीरियल लेती हैं और उसे ब्लैक में बेचती हैं । दूसरी वह इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जो सचमुच इंडस्ट्रीज हैं लेकिन उन्हें रा मैटीरियल नहीं मिल रहा है । तीसरी किस्म की वह इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जो कि इंडस्ट्रीज हैं भी, उन्हें रा मैटीरियल भी मिलता है और वह चल

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे]

भी रही हैं। हमारा मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध है कि जो 4 लाख 5 हजार स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज की यूनिट्स की संख्या हमारे देश में है वह चल रही है या नहीं या वह किस तरह फंक्शन कर रही हैं जैसे कि मैं ने बताया कि बहुत सी तो केवल कागज पर हैं जो रा मैटीरियल लेती हैं और ब्लैक में बेच देती हैं, तो इस की वह जांच करा लें और उस के ऊपर सख्त कार्यवाही करें ताकि आइन्दा इस तरह से रा मैटीरियल ले कर ब्लैक में बेचने की कोशिश न हो और हमारे देश में कल कारखाने सचमुच में तरक्की करें।

इन में से बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रीज जो कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज में और रूरल एरियाज में होनी चाहिएं ताकि वह तरक्की करें, यह न हो कर के बड़े बड़े शहरों में और मेट्रोपोलिटन सिटीज के पास वह इंडस्ट्रीज लगी हुई है। अब इंडस्ट्रियल कोआपरेटिव्ज हैं जो उसी के अंतर्गत एक सेक्शन है, 1973 के अंत तक उस की संख्या 48800 यूनिट्स थी। यह फिगर ऐसी है जिस में शक होता है। बहुत सी एरियाज की हमारी भी जानकारी है। इंडस्ट्रियल कोआपरेटिव्ज वहां फैंक्शन करती हैं या नही इस में हमें शक है। हमें तो वह कहीं दिखाई नहीं पड़ीं। इसलिए अनुरोध है कि इस की भी जांच करा ली जाय और जहां कोई ऐसी बात पाई जाय उस के ऊपर ऐक्शन लिया जाय।

इसी तरह खादी और विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज का भी आर्गेनाइजेशन है। यह संगठन देहातों में इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ाने के लिए बनाया गया था। लेकिन इस के बारे में जितना कम कहा जाय उतना ही अच्छा है। हम आपको एक मिसाल देते हैं। मैं जौनपुर जिले में आता हूं। वहां पक्यूम आयल की इंडस्ट्री हजारों वर्ष पुरानी है। काटेज इंडस्ट्री में वह तैयार होता है। उसमें बिजली भी इस्तेमाल नहीं होती। किसी स्टेज पर मशीन भी इस्तेमाल नहीं होती। लेकिन आजकल मिलों से जो सटेड आयल बनता है उसका मुकाबला वह नहीं कर सकता। क्योंकि सेल्स टैक्स दोनों पर लगा हुआ है। सेल्स टैक्स से उसे बरी करने का क्या उपाय हो सकता है उसके बारे में मालूम हुआ कि खादी कमीशन लिख देगा कि यह विलेज इंडस्ट्री में आता है तो हम उसको बरी कर देंगे। लेकिन बहुत कोशिश की गई, हमारे जिले वालों ने कोशिश की, हमने भी लैटर लिखे लेकिन किसी लैटर का जवाब ही नही देते। इनका आफिस बड़े एयर कंडीशंड कमरे में शायद बम्बई में है। वह जवाब ही नहीं देते। इस पर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें। यह जो देश का बहुत बड़ा रुपया इस सफेद हाथी की परवरिश में खर्च हो रहा है उसकी जांच करा ले और जो विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज सही मानों में हैं उनकी तरक्की करें ताकि हमारे पिछड़े इलाके आगे बढ़ सके।

थोड़ी सी बैकवर्ड एरियाज की बात भी आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। हमारे देश में और करीब-करीब हर एक राज्य में बहुत से ऐसे जिले हैं जो बैकवर्ड हैं। बैकवर्डनेस की बात सदन में कई बार उठी तो आजकल बैकवर्डनेस की परिभाषा बदल दी गई है। सीधी बात है कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े इलाके जहां की पर-कैपिटा इनकम सबसे कम है वही सब से ज्यादा पिछड़े इलाके हैं। लेकिन प्लानिंग कमीशन ने और इस मिनिस्ट्री ने भी एक परिभाषा उसकी यह बनाई है कि जिस जिले में इंडस्ट्रीज न हो वह इंडस्ट्रियली बेकवर्ड माना जाय भले ही उसकी पर कैपिटा इनकम बहुत ज्यादा हो। इस तरह से चीजों को कन्फ्यूज करने की कोशिश की जा रही है क्योंकि जो सचमुच एकोनामिकली बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं जहां कि रोजी-रोटी के लिए लोगों को बड़े-बड़े शहरों में भागना पड़ता है, लाखों लोगों की जहां से रूरल माइग्रेशन हो रही है, शहरों की आबादी

बढ़ रही है, तो कोशिश तो यह होनी चाहिए थी कि इसे रोकने के लिए जो इकोनामिकली बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं वहां इंडस्ट्रीज खोली जातीं। हमारे देश में ऐसे 250 जिले हैं जो इंडस्ट्रीज के हिसाब से बकवर्ड हैं। इकोनामिकली बैकवर्ड 62 जिले हैं। तो 62 में तो जल्दी काम हो सकता है लेकिन ऐसा काम करने के लिए 250 की संख्या दिखाई जाती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में 54 जिले हैं। बहुत बड़ी स्टेट है। उसमें 27 जिले आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं और 37 इंडस्ट्री के हिसाब से पिछड़े हुए हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ स्कीमें निकाली कि वहां इंडस्ट्रीज खुलें, जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति लोग हैं या नए पूंजीपति हैं वे वहां रुपया लगाएं या उसके लिए कोआपरेटिव्ज बना कर लोग रुपया लगाएं और बैंक उन्हें रुपया दें, उन्हें इंसेंटिव देने की बात भी हुई, यह भी तय हुआ कि 15 लाख की इंडस्ट्री को 15 परसेंट तक सबसिडाइज करेंगे लेकिन जो जिले लिए गए वह हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में दो लिए गए और दो दूसरी स्टेट में भी लिए गए, हमने मीटिंग्ज में भी कहा और सदन में भी कई बार सवाल उठाया तो इसका तिगुना किया गया कि 6 जिले यू० पी० में भी लिए गए। सबसिडी देने के लिए और उस स्टेट में भी 6 जिले लिए गए जिसमें शायद 8–9 जिले है, छोटी सी स्टेट है तो कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस तरह से विकास नहीं होगा। ग्रामके साधन बहुत सीमित हैं। जहां ज्यादा बैकवर्ड एरिया है वहां ज्यादा जिले लेने चाहिये, जो छोटी स्टेट है वहां कम संख्या में जिले लेने चाहियें।

बैकवर्ड एरियाज में आप ला सेंस और लैटर्ज आफ इंटेंट भी देते हैं तब भी पूंजीपति ज्यादातर उससे बचने की कोशिश करते हैं, जाते नहीं हैं। यहां चर्चा हो चुकी है। रायपुर में ट्रैक्टर फैक्ट्री के लिए सैंटर आफ इंटेंट इशू हुआ लेकिन वह आज तक वहां नहीं गया। यहां सवाल हुआ तो मालूम हुआ कि वह शिफ्ट करना चाहता है दूसरी जगह। वहां से उसके लिए इजाजत नहीं दी गई। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप कोशिश करें कि जहां के लिए लैटर आफ इंटेंट मिले, जिस उद्योगपति को वह उसी जगह उद्योग लाए। अगर उसके शिफ्ट करने की इजाजत देते है तो नतीजा इसका यह होगा कि बैकवर्ड एरिया में कोई नहीं जाएगा। सभी बड़ी बड़ी जगहों में जाएंगे और जब तक आप बैकवर्ड एरिया को इंडस्ट्रियलाइज नहीं करेंगे तब तक गरीबी दूर नहीं होंगी। आप देखें उन जगहों का क्या हाल है? 15 जिले पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं, वहां के दस लाख आदमी आपको बम्बई में मिलेंगे, दस लाख कलकत्ते में मिलेंगे जो वहां अपनी रोजी रोटी कमा रहे हैं। यहां दिल्ली में वहां के 6 लाख आदमी हैं जो झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं और छोटे-छोटे धन्धे करते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के गवर्नर ने कहा कि वहां का आदमी उन्हें बैंकाक में मिला। हिन्दुस्तान का कोई स्टेशन नहीं है जहां इन जिलों का कोई कुली न मिले। वहां की गरीबी का यह एक चित्र है आपके सामने। इस गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए आपसे अनुरोध है कि जल्दी-से-जल्दी उन जिलों को औद्योगीकरण के लिए ले और उसकी परिभाषा पर-कैपिटा इनकम से करें। यह नहीं कि कृषि की आय वहां चाहे जितनी हो, एक आदमी के पास 50 एकड़ जमीन है तब भी उसे आप इंडस्ट्रियली बैकवर्ड मान कर इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन के लिए लें। मेरा तात्पर्य है कि जो सचमुच आर्थिक दृष्टि से बैकवर्ड एरियाज है उन्हें आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, उनके पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा उन जिलों में आप इंडस्ट्री ले जाय और जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट ऐसा करे कि लाइसेंस लेने के बाद वहां न जाना चाहे उन्हें ब्लैकलिस्ट करे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इन तीनों डिमाण्ड्स का समर्थन करता हूं।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Science and Technology for the year 1974-75.

Sir, when the country is going through an economic crisis of an unprecedented nature, on account of acute power shortage, oil crisis and transport bottlenecks, the hon. Minister of Industrial Development has to discharge the onerous responsibility of ensuring accelerated industrial development. Though the I and the II Five Year Plans brought about an average annual increase of 7 per cent in industrial production, the industrial production in the III and the IV Plan has been declining steadily. In the last year of the III Plan *i.e.* in 1965-66, the industrial production increased by only 5.3 per cent and in the last year of the IV Plan, *i.e.* in 1973-74, the increase in industrial production is expected to be much less than 5 per cent. Though I may agree with the underlying reasons of power shortage and transport bottlenecks leading to non-availability of coal, iron and steel, cement etc. at the proper time in adequate quantities, I have to point out that the administrative mismanagement has also contributed greatly to the decline in industrial production.

I can substantiate my contention by referring to the modifications brought about in the industrial policy of the Government on 2nd February 1973 and the subsequent changes in the licensing procedures brought about on October 31, 1973 by the Ministry of Industrial Development.

I would refer to certain unfortunate consequences of this modified industrial policy. The avowed objective of the Government is to achieve self-reliance in technical know-how within the country. But, out of 500 foreign collaboration applications received in 1973, 265 applications were approved. In 34 such application foreign equity participation has been approved. In 1972, 257 foreign collaboration applications had been approved. During the term of Office of Shri C. Subramaniam, totally 522 foreign collaboration applications have been approved so far. I wonder whether this will enable the Government to achieve self-reliance in the matter of technical know-how within the country.

On 18th February, 1970, a Commission of Inquiry was constituted under the chairmanship of the former Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Shri A. K. Sarkar, to inquire into large industrial houses. This Commission was to submit its Report on 2nd February 1971. But now the term of the Commission has been extended upto 17th February 1975. I am tempted to say that if the Commission had submitted its Report on 2nd February, 1971, probably it would have had adverse effect on the ruling party in the then Lok Sabha Elections. I feel that the ruling party might like to take advantage of this Report to be submitted on 17th February 1975 in the 1976 Lok Sabha Elections.

Sir, the industrial production depends upon the full utilisation of the installed capacity. I would give some details about how the installed capacity is not being fully utilised in many industries.

We have 51 cement factories in our country with an annual installed capacity of 197.6 lakh tonnes. In 1973 the production is only 150 lakh tonnes. Out of the installed capacity of 174.6 lakh tonnes in the private sector, only 133 lakh tonnes have been produced.

We have 63 paper mills producing paper, pulp and newsprint with an annual installed capacity of 9.62 lakh tonnes. In 1973 the production was just 8 lakh tonnes.

Upto 1972-73 80 per cent of leather exports comprised of raw hides and skins.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

But in 1973-74 a ban on the export of raw hides and skins was imposed as it was felt that more foreign exchange would be earned by exporting finished leather products. In the export of leather, Tamil Nadu occupies the premier place. But, suddenly in January, 1974, just a month before U.P., Orissa, and Pondicherry Elections, this ban on the export of raw hides and skins was lifted I want to know whether we have earned more than enough foreign exchange from the export of finished leather products leading to the necessity of lifting the ban or is it due to the financial needs of the ruling party on account of elections. I request the hon. Minister to clarify this point.

50 glass factories with an annual installed capacity of 4 63 lakh tonnes are there in our country But in 1972-73 the production was only 3 lakh tonnes

Steel Forging industry is the basic feeder industry supplying components for agricultural earth moving equipment, railway rolling stock, diesel engines, machine tools etc But only 95,000 tonnes of steel forgings were produced in 1973 as against the installed capacity of 1,79,600 tonnes.

As on 31st December, 1973, there were 4,05,000 small industries in our country. During last year on account of acute power shortage the production in many small industries was stopped and many thousands of workers were laid out. In Faridabad, nearer to Delhi, 5,000 workers lost their employment on account of power shortage. This has come in yesterday's newspapers of the capital. The small industries must be supplied with their own generators. Here also, only 60 per cent of the installed capacity is being utilised for producing generators. The installed capacity must be fully utilised so that more generators can be supplied to the small industries. If necessary, the Government should not hesitate to import generators for meeting the power-needs of small industries. They contribute a major share in the industrial production of the country.

When the installed capacity is not utilised in full, not only the industrial production declines besides creating artificial scarcities which lead to soaring prices and mounting black money circulation, but it also leads to increase in the imports. Out of the total supplies of textile machinery, 15.3 per cent is met through imports. 37.8 per cent of machine tools supplied is being imported. 22.9 per cent of the supply of iron and steel is through import. The newsprint supply is covered by 83 8 per cent import. In 1973-74 the import was much more substantial than our exports.

My basic point is that non utilisation of installed capacity leads to severe drain on our slender foreign exchange resources. The hon. Minister of Industrial Development should take effective steps towards full utilisation of installed capacity.

184 applications for industrial licences sent from Tamil Nadu, along with the recommendations of the State Government are pending with the Central Government. Some of them are pending from 1969 23 applications from textile mills for increasing the spindlage and loomage are also pending with the Ministry. Out of this, 12 applications are from the textile mills located in Coimbatore, the home-town of the Minister. Sir, 638 industrial licence applications were sent from Tamil Nadu for the development of backward areas in the State, buly 59 applications were approved by the Ministry. These are the statistics furnished by the Central Planning Commission The hon Minister should look into these cases and sanction them expeditiously in the interest of industrial development of Tamil Nadu.

The Central Electronic Research Institute has found out a process of developing magnesium metal from magnesite available in Salem. The Institute in collaboration with the Tamil Nadu Government, which has already spent lakhs of rupees on this, to exploit this commercial-

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

ly by setting up a factory. Meanwhile, some Mysore industrialists are exploring foreign collaboration for this process. This will lead to unnecessary waste of our valuable foreign exchange. The hon. Minister should enquire into this and do the needful.

Khadi should a rural industry and it should be the common man's cloth—this was the dream of Mahatma Gandhi. But Khadi has become the status symbol of our politicians. After 25 years, the Khadi Commission has woken up and is thinking of introducing a scheme for producing Lok Vastra, a standard Khadi cloth for the common people. The hon. Minister of Industrial Development should encourage this scheme and ensure the supply of standard Khadi cloth for the common people of our country.

The Tamil Nadu Government has taken over 13 sick Textile Mills in the State, in order to ensure the employment of thousands of textile workers. The State Government has spent large sums of money for reviving these sick textile Mills. Now it is reported that the Central Government will be taking over these sick textile Mills and hand them over to the National Textile Corporation. I am not objecting to the nationalisation of these Mills, but I would urge upon the Minister that the ownership and management of these 13 textile mills should vest with the Tamil Nadu State Government.

Since the hon. Minister is also in charge of Science and Technology, I would like to point out that during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74, Rs. 452.88 crores worth of import licences had been issued for the import of Oxygen Cylinders. In reply to Starred Question No. 215 on 6th March 1974, the hon. Minister stated that he did not have separately figures to show how much foreign exchange has been spent in importing these Oxygen cylinders. I would like to know from him what efforts have been made to encourage indigenous technical know-how for the manufacture of Oxygen cylinders within the country.

My Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi wrote a D.O. letter on 6th September 1972 to the Prime Minister in regard to the setting up Industrial Refinery at Tuticorin. So far no action has been taken in this matter. Similarly, he wrote a D.O. letter to the Prime Minister for setting up a naptha cracker unit in Tamil Nadu with Iranian collaboration. Here also we have not heard anything from the Ministry here. The Amarvati Cooperative Sugar Factory at Coimbatore and the Kothari Sugar and Chemicals Factory at Tiruchirappalli have submitted their applications for expanding their cane crushing capacity. So far the Ministry has not done anything in this regard, though the Screening Committee has recommended both the applications for approval. The Madras Aluminium Company at Coimbatore and the South India Caustic Soda and Chemical Works have submitted their applications for the production of caustic soda, an essential ingredient of chemical fertilisers. They are also pending with the Ministry here. When vanaspati is in shortage throughout the country, the Central Government should approve the application sent by Loka Shanmugha Perumal Oil Mills from Salem for manufacturing vanaspati. Similarly, many applications for producing generators, tractors, steel and alloy steels, steel ingots, steel rounds and flats have been forwarded from Tamil Nadu to the Ministry. In the interest of industrial development of Tamil Nadu, the hon. Minister should take immediate steps for giving the Government's approval.

In conclusion, I would refer to the critical stage through which the country is passing. There is oil crisis, on account of which the industries are suffering. We have also exploited fully our hydel and thermal power potentialities. Inspite of that, there is power shortage. The industrial development of the country has come to a standstill. At this juncture, the hon. Minister last year announced the

proposal of tapping solar energy for industrial purposes. I should say that the future development of industries in the country depends on the utilisation of solar energy. I hope that the Government will lend its strong support to this scheme and I expect that the hon. Minister of Industrial Development and Science and Technology will ensure the implementation of this worthwhile project of tapping solar energy for industrial advancement of the country. In the end I should say that the hon. Minister should also bestow his personal attention for the full utilisation of installed capacity and also for approving the applications for industrial licences sent from Tamil Nadu.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Science and Technology, and I rise to support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

Last year the industrial production of the country rose by seven per cent. It was expected that, being the last year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the production would increase further and reach higher levels in the current year. The hon. Minister, while replying to the debate last year, mentioned the importance of this year; and he also said that he would try his best to increase the production by taking all corrective measures like better utilisation of the existing capacity, quicker implementation of the letters of intent which have been issued and turned into licences and also remoulding the future licensing policy. It is a fact that the hon. Minister has taken many corrective measures to quicken decision-making and implementing decisions in granting of licences. I will come to those things later.

Unfortunately, this year, the industrial production has remained stagnant. There are various reasons for that. The first and the most important reason is the power shortage in many parts of the country, especially in industrial States; therefore, production was hampered. Steel production, instead of going up, had declined by 1.1 million tonnes; in chemicals the decline is anything between 10 and 30 per cent; the cement production had declined by eight per cent; and paper by eleven per cent. These are the major items where production has gone down.

Secondly, with regard to small scale and medium industries, the fall in production in some cases is even upto 48 per cent and all this is due to the shortage of power and added to it, there is the failure of the railways to carry the goods. They could not carry coal for themselves and as such, all our thermal plants have to suffer a great loss on account of not getting proper supplies of coal as well as those industries which run on coal also suffered. Of course, this is beyond the control of the hon. Minister of Industries and although he has done his best, but, for these reasons, the production could not increase. Instead of going up, industrial production has remained stagnant belying all expectations.

Now, the hon. Minister has taken certain measures. He has added many items in the scheme of Rs. 1 crore capital requirements where licences are not required. Previously, there were some items. Now, I think he has added more and brought in 56 items where no licence is required provided the capital is not more than Rs. 1 crore.

Secondly, 25 per cent automatic expansion has been allowed in many industries.

Thirdly, he has taken a very bold decision that all industrial applications will be cleared within 90 days. Recently, he has evolved a process by which all delay will be removed and licences granted within 90 days. But, in spite of all these measures, I should say that our machinery in the Ministry is not moving with the speed with which the hon. Minister is moving. They are going at the same speed or at a little slow speed because in spite of all his enthusiasm, things are not moving. This is a fact.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The hon. Member is wrong. They are keeping to the limit of 90 days.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many licences have been issued within 90 days time. He may give that information while replying to the debate. He might also mention how many industries under the scheme of Rs. 1 crore where you have added new items have come up. As also the 25 per cent automatic expansion in how many cases it has been carried out. That information also I would like to have.

If these things have been implemented, the production would have gone up and there would not have been any stagnation. It would have jumped to 10 or 12 per cent. But it is not so. That means that the production has not increased and the schemes which were evolved have not worked.

The hon. Minister has said that the Ministry is moving. I am very happy. It should move. We want that it should move. We do not want to criticise We want that it should move faster than the Minister, but, according to us, things are as they were before.

Now, I will give you one example. If any applicant applies for setting up industries his application is to go to the Director General of Technical Development. If there is a little import of plant and machinery involved the party is asked to advertise the capital goods in the I.T. Journal. Now, thereafter, after about 2 or 3 months if by chance any person in any remote corner of the country says 'I can manufacture this', what happens is, the whole thing is held up. Nobody will bother about the question whether the party has the capacity to manufacture this thing, what is his technical know-how, whether he has the machinery and equipment and such other matters. Nothing is done. For simply writing a postcard or a letter, you hold up the industrial license.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member is narrating old stories.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Not old story, Sir, this is what happens in the present time. The country suffers. If this takes such a long time what happens is this. The foreign supplier does not wait and he does not keep his prices open for ever. In the present context, as you will see, the price of everything is going up and it cannot be prevented by the hon. Minister. The party gets clearance but his application is further processed and further action is held up. The foreign supplier waits and waits and finally says, now I cannot supply you. You have to pay more prices. 10 lakhs goes to 15 lakhs. There are hundreds of cases like that. The country loses much valuable foreign exchange. You have to pay 40 or 50 per cent more because of this delay. I have some little knowledge of these things. These obstructions should be removed. This is my submission. Otherwise our industrial production cannot progress as speedily as we envisage. Since my time is short I will go to some other points.

After the party gets clearance from the Capital Goods Clearance Committee, he has to go to certain financial institutions, the IDP, the IFC and other banking institutions and so on and they once again scrutinise the scheme or the project. They also take 3 or 4 months and each one does this independently. So these things should be examined. A lot of valuable time is wasted. This should not take place. Unless these obstacles are removed, I am afraid, the speed with which we want industrial production to be achieved will not take place. There is duplication, there is triplication. This is my submission.

Then regarding the backward areas, we want that our industries should go to backward areas, so that congestion in big cities is removed and the people

secure their jobs at their doorsteps and the area is also developed at the same time.

What action is taken to see that industries move into the backward areas? I would like to know the reason why it is that industries are not moving at all to the backward areas in spite of the fact that you are giving so much extra benefits to them. What is the finding of the hon. Minister in this regard? Will he explain the reasons why the industries are not moving to the backward areas? We know that there is lack of infrastructure. In some areas, the communication is not available. Somewhere else transport is not available and without transport and communications, industries cannot go. These are important things which require attention so that the industries can move to the backward areas. By merely giving incentives alone things will not improve.

As regards the public sector undertakings, we expected that their idle capacity will be reduced and their rated capacity will be increased. We find that there is no improvement made at all by the public sector undertakings in this regard. Although the Ministry is not concerned with that after all, the hon. Minister is also in charge of the Ministry of Industrial Development. And as such, he is responsible to see that they are run on efficient lines. Unless those public sector undertakings run efficiently and they are free from the Central Secretariat influence and unless the responsibility is given to the person who is managing the affairs of the undertakings, things won't improve.

My submission at the end is this. Instead of observing all the formalities why not we ask the entrepreneurs before making any application, that he brings a letter from the State where he is going to set up the industry that the State government is agreeable to provide him with water, electricity, land and other facilities. After all an entrepreneur has to approach a financial institution at a later stage on obtaining the industrial license. If he could approach them earlier and get his scheme approved by the financial institution to finance the project, and if he could also get the consent of the State Government that they are prepared to give him land, water, power, etc., in that case the Government will have no difficulty in granting him the licence. The industry will also come up sooner. There are many persons who get the letters of intent for setting up industries, but only a few of them will succeed to get the letters of intent converted to licences and then to set up the industries; and that end result is more important. I want to know, beginning from the large number of applications to set up industries, how many of them actually materialise at the end as industrial units giving the requisite production what is their percentage. This would be very small. Therefore, I say that something should be done in this regard so that the genuineness of the idea of putting up an industry by an entrepreneur could be ascertained in advance and then to process his application expeditiously.

With these words, Sir, I support the Demands of the Ministry of Industrial Development.

श्री चिरंजीव झा (सहरसा) : मैं औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हू । आप जानते ही हैं कि विगत वर्ष, अभाव, मूल्य वृद्धि और आए दिन होने वाली हड़तालों का वर्ष रहा है और इस वर्ष में कोयले और बिजली की बराबर ही कमी बनी रही । इसके बावजूद हमारे विद्वान आदरणीय मंत्री जी के कुशल नेतृत्व में उत्पादन की जो क्षमता थी हमारे उद्योगों की वह कायम रही, वह घटी नहीं । वर्ना जैसी परिस्थितियां बनी थी, शका थी कि शायद हमारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन बहुत ही घट जाएगा । आप देखें कि 31 दिसम्बर 1972 तक 3 लाख 18 हजार कारखाने पंजीकृत हुए लेकिन दिसम्बर 1973 तक उन की सख्या बढ़ कर 4 लाख 5 हजार हो गई । अगर यह व्यवधान उपस्थित नहीं

[श्री चिरंजीव झा]

होता तो निस्सन्देह हमारा उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ जाता ।

मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान कुछ खास पहलुओं की ओर खींचना चाहता हू । रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि :

> "युवा इंजीनियरो तथा शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के स्वनियोजन की योजनाएं वर्ष में जारी रही । युवा इंजीनियरों के प्रशिक्षण की योजना के आरम्भ से लगभग 4300 व्यक्तियों ने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर लिया है तथा इन में से 400 व्यक्तियो ने अपने कारखाने लगावे शुरू कर दिए हैं।"

यह रफ्तार बहुत धीमी है । 4300 लोग प्रशिक्षित होते हैं और 400 को छोड कर बाकी लोग सुविधा और साधन के अभाव में या मंत्रालय की ओर से समुचित व्यवस्था के अभाव में अपने उद्योग खड़े नहीं कर सके । यह स्थित चिन्ताजनक स्थिति है । ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जितने भी लोगो को हम प्रशिक्षित करें वे सभी अपने कारखाने लगा ले और उत्पादन कर अपनी रोजी रोटी की व्यवस्था कर ल । ऐसी व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए कि जो लोग प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करें वे इतने दिनों तक बेकार बैठे न रहें बल्कि उनको सारी सुविधायें दी जाएं ताकि वे जल्द से जल्द उसके अनुरूप अपना कार्य प्रारम्भ कर सकें ।

रिपोर्ट में ग्रामोद्योगों के विकास के लिए कहा गया है कि गत वर्ष तीन करोड़ रुपये रखे गये थे जिस में से ढाई करोड़ खर्च हुए लेकिन इस वर्ष केवल दो करोड़ रुपये ही रखे गये हैं । समझ में नहीं आता है कि ग्रामोद्योगों के प्रति यह उपेक्षा क्यों ? ग्रामोद्योग ही हमारे देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों के वास्ते रोजी रोटी की व्यवस्था कर सकता है । बड़े बड़े कारखानों से उतने लोगों की रोजी की व्यवस्था नही हो सकती है । उस में पूंजी अधिक लगती है, बड़े बड़े मकान बनाने पड़ते हैं, कई अन्य व्यवस्थायें करनी पड़ती हैं लेकिन फिर भी हम उतने लोगों को रोजी नहीं दे सकते हैं जितनेलोगों को कम पूंजी की लागत से हो हम ग्रामोद्योगों में दे सकते हैं । फिर भी इस मद में क्यों कम धनराशि रखी गई है यह समझ में नही आता । मैं चाहता हू कि ग्रामोद्योगो के प्रति ज्यादा उदार दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाए ताकि गांवो की जोर बेकारी और बेरोजगारी है चाहे वह पढे लिखे लोगों की हो या बिना पढ़े लिखे लोगो की दूर हो और गावो के जो लोग शहरो की ओर भाग कर आ रहे है उस पर रोक लगे । यह केवल ग्रामोद्योगो के द्वारा ही सम्भव हो सकता है । इसलिए आप उनकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दें ।

मैं पुन. निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि अशोक मेहता कमेटी ने ग्रामोद्योग आयोग स्थापित करने के बारे में जो सिफारिश की थी, उस को कोल्ड-स्टोरेज मे रख दिया गया हैं। वह न तो उचित ही है और न ग्रामोद्योग कार्यक्रम के प्रति न्याय ही । इस के सम्बन्ध मे प्लानिंग कमीशन ने यह फैसला दे दिया है कि यह सम्भव नही है ।

प्लानिंग कमीशन ने कहा है :

"After deliberating on the suggestions, the Planning Commission have again reiterated that they strictly adhere to the view that while the present function and responsibility of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission need not be disturbed, the responsibility for the development of village industries should be transferred to the States wherever State Governments desire and express their willingness to assume the responsibility".

सभापति महोदय : आज की व्यवहारिक वैसी ही स्थिति है । सारे स्टेट खादी बोर्ड राज्य सरकारों के नियंत्रण में ही काम करते हैं ।

श्री चिरंजीव राव : सभापति जी, यह तो है ही और मैं समझता हूं कि आज शायद ही कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ऐसी हो, जो कह दे कि वह यह जवाबदेही नहीं लेना चाहती है। भले ही सही रूप से इसका सम्पादन न कर सके। इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में "10 परसेंट सैंट्रल आउटराइट ग्रान्ट आर सबसिडी स्कीम—डीटेल्ज आफ़ एमाउंट्स सैंक्शण्ड। डिसबर्स्ड अण्डर दिस स्कीम एज आन 31 अक्तूबर, 1973" के अन्तर्गत तामिलनाडु, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, आन्ध्र, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश आदि के बारे में बताया गया है कि उन सब स्टेट्स में जितनी रकम स्वीकृत की गई थी वह खर्च नहीं हुई है —एक पैसा भी भुगतान नहीं हुआ है। यह है ग्रामोद्योग कार्यक्रम के प्रति राज्य सरकारों का रुख। इस तरह योजना आयोग के सामने पूरी स्थिति का नक्शा है, वह जानता है कि राज्य सरकारें क्या करती हैं और ग्रामोद्योग के प्रति उन की कितनी अभिरुचि और क्षमता है लेकिन फिर भी वह कह देता है कि यह राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है और वही इस काम को करे, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। इस से तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सब लोग मिल कर यही सोचते हैं कि ग्रामोद्योगों और कुटीर-उद्योगों का विकास न हो। शायद इसी के लिए यह साजिश है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। मैं जानता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय प्रगतिशील विचारों के व्यक्ति हैं। वह चाहते हैं कि ग्रामोद्योगों का विकास अधिक हो। इस लिए मैं उन से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि योजना आयोग ने राज्य सरकारों के पक्ष में जो यह निर्णय दिया है, वे उस के विरुद्ध अपना मत दें और प्लानिंग कमीशन को मजबूर करें कि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस को सीधे यह काम न दें और अशोक मेहता कमेटी की सिफारिश के अनुसार ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की स्थापना की जाये। अगर ऐसा हुआ तभी इस विशाल देश के हमारे पांच लाख ग्रामों का औद्योगिकरण हो सकेगा और तभी हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारेगी।

हमारे बड़े बड़े कारखानों में रोज दिन हड़ताल की बातें होती रहती हैं। अगर हम ग्रामोद्योगों का विकास करें और उन में ज्यादा पूंजी लगायें, तो हम हड़तालों से बहुत अंशों में मुक्त हो जायेंगे। हमारे जो बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं, मूल उद्योग हैं वे भी आवश्यक हैं और हम उन के लिए भी समुचित व्यवस्था करें। लेकिन बाकी जो सब काम ग्रामोद्योगों के जरिये हो सकते हैं, वे ग्रामोद्योगों को सौंपने चाहिए, उन में पूंजी लगानी चाहिए और उन को शक्ति और सभी साधन देने चाहिए।

खादी उद्योग बहुत ही पुरातन उद्योग हैं और वह गावों के लिए बहुत आवश्यक और मुफ़ीद है। महज छोटी रकम की पूंजी से उससे कितने लोगों को रोजी मिल रही है, उस के आंकड़े मंत्री महोदय के पास उपलब्ध हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस उद्योग के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा रकम की व्यवस्था की जाय।

मैंने मंत्री महोदय को पहले भी बताया है कि हमारे यहां मसलिन खादी के उत्पादन की व्यवस्था हो रही है, जिसमें एक कातिन आठ घण्टे काम कर के सौ रुपया महावार तक कमा लेता है। आज गांव में अपने घर में रह कर कोई सौ रुपया महावार कमाना यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है। इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि मसलिन खादी कातने वाले को साल में 600 रुपये की आमदनी होती है। मुझे स्वयं का अनुभव है, क्योंकि हमारे यहां बिहार के मलाड़ में मसलिन खादी का काम हो रहा है। तो मैं जानता हूं कि वास्तविकता यह है कि कातने वाले को साल में सिर्फ 600 रुपये नहीं, बल्कि 900 रुपये से 1200 रुपये के बीच निश्चित रूप से मिल जाता है।

आज कपड़े की जो येंग है उस को देखते हुए मसलिन खादी के माध्यम से उस तरह के कपड़े का ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन कराया जाना चाहिए और मिलों द्वारा उस अंक का कपड़ा बनाने पर रोक लगा देनी चाहिए।

[श्री चिरंजीव झा]

ऐसा करने से गांवों में तेजी से वह उद्योग स्थापित होंगे और लोगों को रोजी मिलेगी, रोटी मिलेगी और कपड़ा भी मिलेगा।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं। मैं उत्तर बिहार से आता हूं और सभापति महोदय आप स्वयं जानते हैं कि पिछड़ेपन के कारण हम लोगों की कैसी दुर्गति है। दक्षिण बिहार में निश्चित रूप से बड़े बड़े उद्योग है। वहां के इन बड़े उद्योगों की व्यवस्था से काफी लोगों को लाभ मिलता है, सारे बिहार को और सारे देश के लोगो को लाभ मिलता है इस से हम इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन उत्तर बिहार कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र होते हुए भी, बड़े उद्योग की बात तो दूर रही, लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों के अभाव मे बहुत पिछडा हुआ है और वहां उद्योग नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। न तो वहां कोई बड़ा उद्योग है और न ग्रामोद्योगों का विकास ही समुचित रूप से हो पाया है।

मैंने मंत्री महोदय से कई बार आग्रह किया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों और पिछड़े जिलों मे कोई न कोई उपयुक्त उद्योग खड़े किए जायें। उन पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में इन फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर के अभाव मे दूसरे लोग वहां उद्योग स्थापित नहीं कर पाते हैं। जिन उद्योगपतियों की सरकार कहती है, वे वहां उद्योग नही लगा पाते और न ही लगाना चाहते हैं। और उस क्षेत्र के लोग न तो इतने साधन-सम्पन्न हैं और न उद्योग प्रवृत्ति के हैं कि वे स्वयं कोई उद्योग खड़ा कर सके और सरकार द्वारा दी गई सुविधा का लाभ उठा सकें। ऐसी स्थिति में आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं वहां कोई न कोई उद्योग खड़ा करे, ताकि लोगों में उद्योग की मनोवृत्ति उत्पन्न हो, उद्योगों की तरफ़ उन का ध्यान आकृष्ट हो और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग उद्योगों में लगें। उसके द्वारा बेकारी को दूर करें और अपना आर्थिक सुधार करें। यदि एक दो उद्योग ऐसे जिलों में खड़ा कर देंगे तो उसके बाद लोगों की प्रवृत्ति अनायास उस तरफ आकृष्ट होगी। फिर सरकार से कर्ज ले कर और दूसरे इंतजाम कर के लोग दूसरे दूसरे उद्योग भी वहां खड़े करने में समर्थ होंगे।

एक बात मैं गोबर गैस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इस मंत्रालय की परमर्शदातृ समिति में मुझे यह जानकर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि गोबर गैस की प्रक्रिया से पम्पिंग सेट वगैरह चलाने का प्रयोग किया गया। विशेषज्ञों का अनुमान है कि गोबर गैस के द्वारा सफलतापूर्वक पम्पिंग सेट चलाया जा सकता है। आज हम लोगो के यहां नहर काम नहीं कर रही है और सिंचाई के हेतु पानी नही दे रही है। जहां कही पानी है वहां डीजल के अभाव में पम्पिंग सेट्स के काम न करने से उनसे भी सिंचाई का काम नही हो रहा है। जहा कहीं लोगो ने मिलकर सस्ते दाम पर बोरिंग करवाई है वहा की समस्या यह है कि इंजन नही मिलता है। डीजल के अभाव मे हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। गेहूं की फसल सूख रही है। अगर गोबर गैस इस काम के लिए प्रयोग होता है तो मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस अनुसंधान का और इस विकास के काम को पूरा कर के ऐसी व्यवस्था करें क्योंकि गांवों में प्रत्येक किसान दो चार छ भैंस गाय या बैल रखता ही है। तो हर परिवार में एक एक गोबर गैस का प्लांट लग सकता है और फिर इस सिंचाई कार्य में खासकर लोगों को एक बहुत बड़ी राहत मिलेगी।

अन्तिम बात में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब तक हम लोग भारत में ग्रामोद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देंगे, जापान की तरह घर घर में एक एक कारखाना नही बैठाएंगे तब तक हम लोगों का कल्याण सिर्फ इन बड़े बड़े कारखानों से होने वाला नहीं है। इन शब्दों के साथ में उद्योग मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं और आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया है।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): The scope of the Ministry of Industrial Development is very vast operates on a very wide spectrum, from delicate materials like silk to harsh destructive substances like explosives. It deals with joint sector, private sector and public sector. It dabbles from rural industries to industrial giants. Therefore, I would not venture to cover all the grounds which the Ministry commands Going through this Report I find the Ministry bites much more than it can chew. It commands more than it can control. Therefore, there is no wonder that the Report, as has been submitted to this House, suffers from an aberration of over optimism for which I do not hold the Minister blameworthy. Admitting that the year 1973 has been a year of stagnation, the Report projects a picture of 1974 which is promised to be a year of growth and affluence. But pragmatically when we analyse the basis for this kind of optimistic projections, the findings of the Report appear somewhat unconvincing The Chief input for the industrial growth in 1974, according to this Report, is a normal monsoon If there is no normal monsoon agricultural raw materials will not be available in plenty. Therefore, industrial production will decline. Other inputs which are necessary are: coal, steel and power. On Page 11, the Report says:

> "Coal, steel and power are three other important inputs for industry and in this area also, the prospects for 1974 are better than during the last year."

Perhaps, the persons who drafted this Report were not in their senses, or, they did not understand what they were actually saying. With the coal movement dwindling—even the Railways are not able to get coal for their own consumption—with maseive power break-down in UP and West Bengal and the steel mills limping behind production schedule, I wonder, with what sense of pragmatism the authors of this Report can say that the prospects for 1974 are going to be better. How can they take the House for a ride and say that 1974 is going to be a year of growth, even though the Finance Minister, in the Economic Survey has prognosticated that the year 1974 was going to be a year of decline. decline.

Be that as it may according to the Ministry, the main functions of the Ministry are to promote industrialisation of the country by encouraging the orderly development of large, medium and small scale industries, both in the private and public sector. The time at my disposal being only eleven minutes.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can go up to fifteen minutes.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I would confine my remarks only to two aspects; small scale industries and the removal of regional disparities as far as industrialisation is concerned.

Sir, as regards small scale industries, it is heartening to note that small scale industries continuing to record satisfactory progress and make an important contribution to the growth of industrialisation in the country. I was very happy to find from the Annual Report that the number of small scale industries registered with the Directors of Industries has increased from 3,18,000 on 31st December, 1972 to 4,05,000 on 31st December, 1973. But, Sir, my grievance is the growth of small scale industries is uneven While highly industrialised States are attracting most of the incentive to the small scale sector, indus-industrially backward States like Orissa and UP are lagging behind. For instance, Maharashtra has the largest number of small scale units, with over 31,000 units in 1971, whereas, Orissa could claim only 4,000. Although Delhi is very small in area and its population is also very small, compared to the other States of the Indian Union, yet, it is quite far ahead than most of the States in the field of small scale industries. I know, the Minister can immediately retort and say that lack of entrepreneurship in many States of the Indian Union, stand in the way of growth and development of small scale industries. But, is it not the bounden duty of this Ministry to see that entrepreneurship is encourag-

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

ed in those States which are not industrially advanced and where such potentialities remain un-utilised and un-developed. Going through this Report, I do not find anywhere any mention as to how this Ministry is going to promote entrepreneurship where it is lacking. Though it has provided for training in managerial and technical facilities in the small scale sector, still the Ministry has taken no steps to create a bannd of entrepreneurs particularly in States where small-scale industries are lagging behind, much less the large-scale industries.

In the development of small-scale industries, industrialist backward areas have to be encouraged more effectively by suitable administrative measures. States like Orissa are also not getting proper encouragement in Government's stores purchase programme. I have got this publication *Small-Scale Industries—25 years of Progress* published in 1972 The table in page 93 gives the State-wise distribution of the value of contracts secured through the assistance of National Small-Scale Industries Corporation from the DGS&D. Government purchased Small-Scale industry products from West Bengal, a highly industrialised State, Rs. 771.27 lakhs, from Maharashtra Rs. 595.21 lakhs, but from Andhra Pradesh Rs. 5.51 lakhs and from Orissa Rs. 0.75 lakhs. How can the meagre number of scall-scale industries which are struggling for their bare existence in the under-developed States survive if Government do not make purchases from them and if Government purchases only Rs. 75,000 worth of goods in the small scale sector from an industrially backward State like Orissa? The small-scale industries in the industrially backward States will languish away unless they are given preference by the Directorate of Supply. I request the Minister to bring to bear his good offices upon the DGS&D to see that in making Government purchases, industrially backward States are given more preference in the small scale sector provided the other conditions are fulfilled.

The small-scale industry is not also without its irony. At page 67 of the report, you will find a mention about the census of small scale industries:

> "With a view to determining the requirements of the small-scale sector for forming appropriate policies for further development of the sector, a nation-wide census of small-scale industrial units has been launched during the year under the overall charge of the Development Commissioner."

I was really heartened to read that the Government of India really meant business for development of small-scale industries so essential for our economic growth. But only today's *Times of India Notebook* writes as follows about the census of small-scale industries. For the benefit of the House, I will read it. It begins under heading "Gentle Persuasion";

> "Don't be afraid. The information you give will not be used against you in a court of law; will not be used for taxation; will not be used in any manner that brings you harm." With this pathetic ploy the Government is trying to get honest information from owners of small-scale industries as part of a census of small-scale industrial units in the country The need for the census has an irony of its own. The official policy of encouraging for small-sector was motivated by the hope that smaller enterprise would be free from the malpractices indulged in by big industrial houses. But bitter experience has shown this to be a sad illusion.
>
> It is alleged for instance, that some so-called small industries are owned and controlled by big business houses through *benami* agents."

I emphasize the words "*benami* agents".

> "Moreover, some small units exit only on paper, and have become a convenient device to secure scarce raw materials at controlled prices, which are then sold in the black market.",

I would like the hon. Minister to tell us on the floor of this House if this is a fact that big industrial houses are using the ploy of the small-scale industries to get scarce raw materials at controlled prices. If it is really so, then it is high time that we have re-thinking on the small-scale industries. Since it has been promised that the census should be completed by 1974, let him give us not merely the figures of the number of small-scale units in various States but also give us a complete and true picture of their ownership.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the fear in the mind of the small-scale industry about the proposed census?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: There is no fear in their minds I read from the *Times of India Notebook* to show that the small-scale industries are being used as a ploy by the large industrial houses for getting scarce raw materials and other incentives The report promises that this census operation would be completed by the year 1974. My submission to the Minister would be that when the census report is available to us, it should not merely reel out figures of statistics as to the number of units in various States, but it should give a complete picture of the patern of ownership and management of these small scale units.

Then I come to the development of the backward areas in which I am emotionally involved, coming as I do from a most backward industrial State with rich industrial potential. It is heartening to know that for the development of backward areas the Government have been providing various incentives like concessional finance, development subsidy, transport subsidy and, on top of all this, one of the charters of the Industrial Development Bank of India is to encourage industries in backward areas.

I was going through the Report very minutely to find out how many industrial units have been located in the industrially backward areas which have been identified by the Wanchoo Committee and the Pande Committee Report by taking advantage of these incentives. If my memory serves me right, 213 districts have been identified as industrially backward districts or areas. With all these concessions and with all these incentives that have been afforded—and rightly so—by the Government, I was expecting the Ministry to give us in the appendix the number of units which have been set up in the industrially backward areas, which had been identified by the Wanchoo Committee and the Pande Committee. But I was disappointed not to find any mention about it.

17.00 hrs.

My grievance is that the incentives are mostly being taken advantage of by the large business houses in the name of development of backward areas. Twenty large houses listed in the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee Report have applied for setting up industries in backward areas. It becomes a fundamental question as to whether, in the name of development of backward areas, we should allow the monopolies to grow further or not. The large industrial houses have entrepreneurship, they have managing ability; they have technical fiacilities and, on top of all these, have the means to set up industries in the remotely backward areas. Therefore, there can be some justification in favour of the large industrial houses. But, on the other hand, the large industrial houses are not going to solve the economic problems of industrial backward States.

Take, for instance, the Rourkela Steel Plant. It is an industrial giant But how many local people have been able to find employment there? If the hon. Minister takes care of taking a census of the employment potential of the local people

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

in the large industrial establishments in States, like, Orissa and Bihar, he will come to the painful conclusion that these large industrial houses, the large industrial complexes, have been of no advantage to these industrially backward areas in solving their endemic economic problems. Therefore, when the large industrial houses are getting all the incentives in the name of industrial backward areas, it is no wonder that the Central investment subsidy has been raistd from 10 to 15 per cent and there has been a reduction of 20 per cent profis from tax which has been recently announced by the Finance Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, in his Budget proposals. This trend is in clear contradiction of the Committee's observations which had categorically stated that the large industrial houses are becoming large by the finances from the public financial institutions.

Nonetheless the industrially backward States are also not deriving the benefit from the schemes in an even manner. That means, speaking in other words, the justice is not being distributed evenly. For instance, upto 31-10-73, Maharashtra got 120 units sanctioned in the name of development of industrially backward areas; Gujarat got 785 units. Even a small Union Territory, like, Goa, Daman and Diu got 52 units whereas a huge sprawling State, like U.P. got 24 units—and the least I say about Orissa is the best—Orissa got only 15 units. Why is it so? Will the hon. Minister kindly take the trouble of explaining the queer phenomenon that while a small Union Territory Goa, Daman and Diu could get 52 units cleared in the name of development of the industrially backward areas, why Orissa could get only a pittance? What Orissa is lacking in? Do we lack in water resources? Do we lack in power? Do we lack in natural resources? Do we lack in human labour? What other infrastructure you require for States, like, U.P. and Orissa to come to the standard of a Union Territory, like, Goa, Daman and Diu?

Therefore, I would submit that the licensing policy and other fiscal policies should be used as an effect leverage to see that the industrially backward states and areas get more number of industrial units, be they large, medium or small units.

The Government has now come to the concept of growth centres. The development of industrially backward areas has been given a go-by. They have now come to this new concept of growth centres for providing infra-structures. As I stated a little while ago, Orissa is not lacking in growth centres. I ask, even then, how many industries have flowed to Orissa, under your incentive schemes. Will you give the answer?

AN HON. MEMBER: Cyclone

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: If the hon. Member thinks that cyclone is an infra-structure, then I pity his intelligence.

MR. CHAIRMAN. That is the basic infra-structure for creation of work.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Out of destruction comes new creation. Then, I think, we would welcome more of Gujarat-type of things, so that the whole thing is dismantled and we build it a new.

In conclusion I would urge upon the hon. Minister to have some sympathy for the backward States and see that the licensing policy and other incentives are used as an effective leverage so that the industrially backward areas or underdeveloped areas are able to attract more big medium and small industries and there is even-growth of industrial development in this country.

SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA (Purulia): I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Science and Technology for the following reasons:—

We find that in the year 1973 we received the highest number of industrial licence applications; it was 3,280. The corresponding figure in respect of 1972 was 2,851; the figure in the year 1971 was

2,932 and the figure in the year 1970 was 3,033. Coming to the progress of disposal of pending applications, in 1973 a total of 3,540 cases were disposed of. So, we can say that the Department has been more active in disposing of the industrial licence applications.

They have also taken up various progressive policies for the development of industries in various aspects; they have taken up policies which can be justified They have taken up the self-employment schemes and also various other aspects, so that the industries in the backward areas can be developed. Regarding self-employment scheme, I would like to point out that, under this scheme, young engineers and educated unemployed got the facilities for training; about 4,300 engineers got the training, out of which 400 have set up their own industries and they are employing about 4,000 people.

Also Government have given marginal money. Certain money, 10 per cent, is to be given or deposited in the bank for starting an industry. The policy which the Government have followed is 75 per cent bank loan, 15 per cent grants for backward areas—it used to be 10 per cent; now it has been increased from 10 to 15 per cent—and 10 per cent margin, money which the Government has agreed to deposit in favour of the party; the amount of margin money already given in 1972-73 is Rs. 6.5 crores. They have also started the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation and in this organisation they have selected 32 growth centres for intensive programmes; and in each centre they are tryying to organise 320 small scale industrial units. A survey report has already been prepared for eight districts. Intensive surveys are being conducted in seven backward districts in this year, namely, in Jind, Keonjhar, Birbhum, Berhampur, Jodhpur, Srinagar and Mysore.

According to this Backward Districts Programme, they have selected 48 districts for development of industries and 230 districts for the concessional financing programme by which they get financial aid from banks. In the backward districts they also get a 15 per cent subsidy from the Central Government. Previously, it was 10 per cent but it has since been increased to 15 per cent. Still private entrepreneurs are not attracted to the backward districts. Further they have raised the limit from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore for licensing. Still, we find that private entrepreneurs or industrialists are not at all enamoured of going to backward districts. The reason is that the districts are not selected properly. No surveys are made. A complete survey should be done to find out the infra-structure available and the infra-structure which are required and then each district should be surveyed, for ach district has got its own special feature So a survey is a must. Some districts have already been surveyed in West Bengal.

Purulia district is declared as a most backward district out of the 48 districts. But in survey has not been made. If a survey is made there, then the focal point can be found out or we can consider the factors responsible for industrial development *e.g* whether the raw material is available, what kind of raw material is available, whether power, transport and water facilities are available and whether suitable land is available. Such things are to be found out Without finding it out, if we merely give 15 per cent subsidy to the industrialists, it does not help. For the past three years, no industrialists have gone there because they are not getting all these facilities and here, if the State is not doing anything, the Central Government should come forward and give preference to these districts so that they get all the facilities for the purpose.

In this respect, one suggestion I would like to make. If a Board is formed in collaboration with the different Departments such as Roads, Transport, Water, Electricity, Land and Telephones and if all these departments come together and a cell is formed so that they may organize and select which types of industries should be started in which district, it will hasten the industrial development of these backward districts.

[Shri Devendra Nath Mahata]

In this connection I would like to refer, as my previous speaker has said, to the issue of industrial licences. Maharashtra, Gujarat and other States are getting a greater number of licences whereas in West Bengal, if you take the proportionate number, it is very low.

As regards other districts of West Bengal besides Jhargram and Purulia, the nothern districts of West Bengal—although the Farakka has been completed—nothing has yet been done for the development of industries.

Regarding Purulia district I want to say something. We are hearing that industries are going to be started like an Alloy Steel plant in Madhukunta, a cement factory in Jhalda etc, but nothing has been done. We are daily hearing over the radio as also we are reading in the papers that a cement factory will be started, but nothing has been done. Regarding starting a cement factory, I think, there is a stretch of nine miles in the hilly areas where there is plenty of limestone available. But these have been leased out to private parties by the ex-landlords. Now they should be taken back. We have heard sufficiently that a site at Tulin in Jhalda PS has been selected for the cement factory and that they are doing something. But it is not progressing as we all want it to do. Sir, Purulia district was formed in 1956. Formerly, it was Manbhum district. Then it was divided and a part of it went to Singhbhum, one part went to Dhanbad. Nearby at Bokaro there is the steel complex. If you go to Purulia, factories are there all round in. Bokaro in Dhanbad, in Asansol, in Muri, Ranchi, in Jamshedpur as also in Ghatsila, but there are no ancillary industries. So, we have suggested that just on the north of Joypur P.S. in Purulia distt. an ancillary industrial estate should be set up just abutting Bokaro. For that sufficient land is available. Water is there. Only communication roads and power need to be developed. If these are taken care of, I think, the ancillary industries will grow there. The Central Goverament has given a plan that all the ancillary industries should grow just around the big industries. On the other side of Bokaro the ancillary industries are growing. They had selected 51 new more items and now it comes to 177 items in all. If the policies are fair, if the incentives are given, what is the lacuna due to which nobody is willing to go and start industries in those areas? Regarding cement, a huge demand is there of 29 million tonnes. It is hoped that they are going to have about 25 million tonnes in the next Five-year Plan. There is every possibility and feasibility of starting new industries for cement. It is a dire necessity. Regarding construction and other things we are facing great trouble. The Central Government should put pressure on the State Governments so that our demand for cement will be met in full.

The Industrial Development Department has given some scope for the purpose of the employment of the educated unemployed youths. They have given training for matriculates. They are giving scooter on subsidy. They are given marginal money also of ten per cent and the educated unemployed are getting benefits thereby out of this scheme. There are various small-scale industries which could be started and bank facilities are also given. What I suggest that these assistance should be liberalised to some extent. Many small units have already been started like tin-box, ice-cream, small rubber parts, etc. The scheme for assisting educated matriculate unemployed was started in 1971-72. The amount provided for was Rs. 6.38 crores in 1971-72. It was Rs. 6.50 crores in 1972-73. In the next year although Rs. 13 crores was estimated, due to paucity of funds, only Rs. 9.50 crores was given. Out of this Rs. 707.2 lakhs has been allotted to the States and Union Territories. About 4,000 persons have been employed by this scheme.

Finally, my submission is that they should solve the unemployment problem which is very huge and very acute in the country. I think small scale industries which do not require any power or any

other labour trouble being there, should be encouraged in these areas, just like Japan. The Government has already given facilities for import of raw material and certain percentage of import to these industries like chemicals. But they should encourage small units like Japan so that they will not face any power shortage or any labour trouble. This is the only thing by which we can solve the unemployment problem which is very acute. They can employ 10 or 12 persons in each unit and in this way large number of unemployed youth, both skilled and unskilled, can get employment.

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO (Bankura): Time allotted to me is very short and as such I don't want to refer in detail regarding the big public sector or private sector undertaking of our country of which some of my friends have already dealt with in detail. I belong to a backward district in West Bengal and as my friend Mr. Mahata has spoken, we are facing various difficulties so far as the industrialisation in these backward areas is concerned. On the recmomendation of the Planning Commission, Central Government has given certain subsidies and credit and other facilities for the development of industries in these backward districts which have been selected in all the States of our country.

But, Sir, so far as I know, we have not succeeded anywher and as such I shall try to confine myself to the difficulties that are being experienced while developing industries in these backward districts in our country.

Merely giving the said incentives is not sufficient because we have seen that unless and until we develop adequate infrastructure for the development of industries in backward areas and all necessary raw materials etc. are made available, no industry could ever come up in the backward districts in our country.

For example, we have seen some in dustrialists were given the letters of intents to set up industries in the backward districts of Purulia and Bankura in West Bengal to which I actually belong, with some time limit within while industries are to be started but I am sorry Sir, nothing has been done so far. In this way, about three valuable years have been wasted. I am making a particular reference to the cases of an Alloy Steel Project as also a cement factory in the District of Purulia, West Bengal about which my hon. friend has also just now spoken.

So far as I know, letters of intents were given to some private parties but ultimately we were told that they are not capable enough to take up such projects and they have not even got the necessary finances etc. and as a result these projects could not be taken up by them. If that is so, I want to know Sir, why those cases were recommended by the State Government at all to the Centre? Why all those factors are not taken into account before hand to avoid unnecessary delay and wastage of valuable time. If they are not capable of even financing any such undertakings or any other matter as required under the letter of intent, then what is the use of giving such letter of intent to such bogus parties? I do not understand what is the utility of recommending such parties. This is simply killing of time for nothing: in this way we find that a valuable time of three years has already lapsed. I am now told that letters of intents have been issued in favour of West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation which is a Government of West Bengal undertaking for a cement factory at Jhalda and for a Alloy Steel Plant at Madhukunda in the District of Purulia and for a Polystin Fibre (nylon) factory in the district of Bankura at Bankura West Bengal, but I am sorry until now nothing has been done I had a talk in this connection with the Hon. Industries Minister, West Bengal at Calcutta and he told me that his Department is making all necessary arrangements to get the project reports ready and that they are trying to acquire land etc. very soon for the said projects. But I am sorry again Sir, uptil now nothing has been done in spite of so many promises to us from time to time. If things are allowed to continue like this, I do not know Sir, when it would be

[Shri S. N. Singh Deo]

actually possible for them to take up these projects and to get them completed in time. The Central Government should take a very serious view of the situation and put pressure on the West Bengal Government to take it up with all seriousness and see that difficulty, if any, is solved and land etc. are acquired and the projects are started immediately without any further delay whatsoever, of which they have made so much of publicity and have aroused so much of enthusiasm among the local people of these two districts. This I am demanding in the general interest of the people of these two Districts which have been neglected and ignored all though from a very long time.

You know Sir, that West Bengal is a problem State. Thousands of young people—both educated and uneducated—are still unemployed. They come to us with expectations and they persuade us for employment and service. But, we are in a very helpless position Unless and untill some thing is done for them all and these industries are started in these backward districts of Wet Bengal, there is great dissatisfaction and restlessnes prevailing among the people As a result of acute poverty, unemployment and food scarcity, people are being forced to go from the rural areas and flock to the cities and creating unhealthy situation and bickering all over the State This is not a good sign. Government should take it seriously and do something otherwise there would be complete deterioration in the law and order situation in these areas and the state as a whole This I am speaking with full responsibility as a elected representative from this area.

Under these circumstances, I would therefore, earnestly request the Industries Department of Government of India and our Industrial Development Minister in particular to look into the matter immediately and to see that some concrete steps are taken, the State Government is given some warning and some firm directive so that these industries are started in those areas immediately without any delay whatsoever and also get those industries completed within a specified time. This I am speaking with all seriousness as a member of Lok Sabha from the said two Districts. Since the time is up, Sir, with these words, I support the Demands for Grants as presented by the Hon. Minister and thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the time given to me.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी (सीकर): देश की सारी प्रगति इंडस्ट्री पर डिपेंड करती है। इस बारे में हमारी पालिसी बड़ी लचीली है। 1971 में हमने कहा था कि 22 घरानों को हम कोई लाइसेंस नहीं देंगे उन को किसी भी और इंडस्ट्री को लगाने की कोई इजाजत नहीं देंगे। इस में बाद में हम ने तरमीम की अगर पब्लिक सैक्टर में कोई फरखाना न लग सकता हो या दूसरा कोई आदमी या इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट न लगा सकता हो तो उन को लाइसेंस दे दिया जाएगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो मर्जी पर इस चीज को हमने आधारित कर दिया है कि लाइसेंस मिले नहीं मिले दूसरा आदमी आए नहीं आए इस से हमें नुकसान ही हुआ है। हमने जो फिजा को तैयार करनी चाहिये थी नहीं की। दरअसल में होना यह चाहिये था कि हर पांच साल बल्कि पच्चीस साल तक का नक्शा इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट को तैयार करना चाहिये था और जैसे मुगोल के अन्दर हर गांव और हर शहर फिक्स होता है उस को बदला नहीं जा सकता था उसी तरह से इंडस्ट्रीज को भी हम फिक्स कर देते और बार बार उन को बदलते नहीं। मजे की बात यह है कि ये कहते हैं कि बिहार में हम लोगों को इतने करोड़ रुपये मिले उड़ीसा में इतने मिले गोआ दमन में इतने मिले फलां जगह इतने मिले। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इंडस्ट्री कहीं बदली जा सकती है? इंडस्ट्री एक ऐसी चीज है कि जो स्थिति के मुताबिक बनती है दूसरी

जगह वह नही बन सकती है । जब तक वह फिक्स नही होती है तब तक उसको बदला नही जा सकता है । जब गवर्नमेंट को यह मालूम हो गया कि 22 घरानों के बगैर काम नही चल सकता तो उस को चाहिये था कि वह एक कमेटी बना देती, उन की सलाह लेती और उन को कहती कि आप दूसरों को इनवाइट करो और दूसरी इडस्ट्री लगवाओ । लेकिन हम को आखिर मे सभी लाइसेंस करीब करीब उन्ही को देने पड । एक तरफ हम प्रतिक्रियावाद के खिलाफ आवाज उठाते है, मिल कर हम उनको हिन्दुस्तान मे उखाडने की योजना बना रहे है और दूसरी तरफ उन्ही प्रतिक्रियावादियो को हम प्रोत्साहन दे रहे है। श्री के० के० बिडला जो चुनाव राज्य सभा के लिए लड रहे है वह एक करोड रुपया खर्च करेंगे या पचास लाख यह तो हम नही कह सकते है लेकिन इस तरह से भ्रष्ट करने की इजाजत उन को क्या दी जा रही है । उन को प्रोत्साहन क्यो दिया जा रहा है । इस लिए दिया जा रहा है कि हमारे सामने इडस्ट्रियल पालिसी साफ नही है। लचकीली है । स्पष्ट नही है । होना यह चाहिये कि हम पहले पता लगाए कि अगले पाच साल मे सीमेंट की, कपडे की तथा दूसरी वस्तुओ की हमारी रिक्वायरमेंटस क्या है और उन पाच सालो के लिए आप स्पष्ट पालिसी बनाए और इडस्ट्रीज को फिक्स करे कि फला साल मे यह यहा लगेगी और फला साल मे यहा लगेगी ।

कापर प्राजेक्टस के बारे मे मै कहना चाहूगा । खेतरी मे अब तक वह चालू नही हुई है । कितनी वहा आप इसके आधार पर स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्रीज आप लगा पाएगे यह फिक्स आप ने नही किया है । यह नही बताया है कि किस एरिया मे कौन सी स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्री लगेगी । मैं समझता हू कि प्रतिक्रियावादियो के हाथ मे आप स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्रीज को खेलने दे रहे है।

छोटी छोटी स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्री को भी बडे बडे उद्योगपतियो ने अपने हाथ मे ले लिया है । उन को भी आपने उनके हाथ मे खेलने के लिये दे दिया है। अगर कही स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्री जरा आगे निकल ने लगती है तो आप ऐसा कानून बना देते है कि उस को पीछे हटना पड जाता है । बडी इडस्ट्रीज के मुकाबले मे वे टिक नही सकती है। मैं उदाहरण देता हू छोटे छोटे और बडे बडे कारखाने रबड टायर और ट्यूब्ज बनाते है। पैट्रोल पर आपने इतनी ज्यादा एक्साइज लगा दी है, उस को बढा दिया है कि तीन रुपये की ट्यूब पर ज्यादा उनका उत्पादन का खर्चा आएगा । इस तरह से बडे बडे कारखानो के सामने वे छोटे लोग टिक नही सकेगे और मजबूर हो कर उन को अपने कारखाने बन्द करने पडेगे । पालीमे छोटे छोटे कपडा बनाने वाले है। उन पर आपने इतने टैक्स चढा दिए है कि उन के कारखाने बन्द हो गए है और हजारो मजदूर बेकार हो गए है। पूजीपति उन पर छाये हुए है। प्रतिक्रियावादी उन पर छाए हुए है । वे नही चाहते है कि कोई भी छोटी इडस्ट्री बडी इडस्ट्री का मुकाबला न कर सके।

आपने कालियरीज का नैशनलाइजेशन किया । तब मैं ने स्पष्ट कहा था कि स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्रीज वाले मारे जायेगे, उन को कोयला मिलने वाला नही है । बड बडे इडस्ट्रियालिस्ट को कोई फर्क नही पडेगा। ये सब अपनी जरुरत का कायला कम कीमत पर ले आयेगें, हुआ भी यही आज छोटी इडस्ट्री वालो को रा-मैटीरियल नही मिल रहा है, कोयले

[श्री श्रीकिशन मदी]

का इतजाम नही हो पा रहा है और कोयल के अभाव मे वे बन्द हो रही हैं। दो दो हजार रुपया खर्च करने के लिये वे तैयार हैं लेकिन उनका कोयला नही मिल रहा है।

मै ने मत्री महोदय से कहा था कि मथुरा मे जब मैं इलैक्शन पर गया तो मैं ने देखा कि एक इजीनियर ने पोलीथीन की एक फैक्ट्री वहा लगाई। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि नाथ मे इस की कोई फैक्ट्री नही है। लेकिन उस के बाद होस्ट डाइज एड कैमीकल्ज को लेटर आफ इडेन्ट मिल गया। उनको रा मैटीरियल मिल गया। उस गरीब ने दस लाख रुपया खर्च किया था। कर्ज लिया था। आज हालत यह है कि उस की फैक्ट्री बन्द हो गई है। शायद कुछ दिनो बाद वह नीलाम हो जाये। जब तक हम इन सब बातों का स्पष्ट नही करेगे तब तक यह इडस्ट्री बहुत आग बढने वाली नही है। सरकार बड बडे पूजीपतियो को स्माल-स्केल इडस्ट्री से अलग करे। उस के बाद वह उस के लिए रा मैटीरियल का इन्तजाम करे और उस के फिनिश्ड गुडज को बेचने का इन्तजाम करे। तभी काम चल सकता है।

सरकार को वितरण और प्राडक्शन मे फर्क करना चाहिए। सीमेट कपडा और वेजीटेबल घी उद्योग अपने अपने एजेण्ट मुकर्रर करते है। यह क्यो? सरकार की पालिसी मे यह गलती है। सरकार उन उद्योगो को प्राडक्शन करने दे उन के सारे प्राडक्शन का ले कर स्वय एजेण्ट नियुक्त करे और उन को अलग अलग सप्लाईज करे ताकि ब्लैकमेल कम हो और पूजीपतियो का प्राफिट कम हो। आज वे लोग छोटे छोटे व्यापारियो पर छाये हुए हैं। छोटे व्यापारी उन के बगैर जिन्दा नही रह सकते हैं। इसलिए देखने मे आता है—आप ने चुनाव मे भी देखा होगा —कि हर गाव में छोटा व्यापारी अपने आप को बिडला और टाटा समझता है। उस के दिमाग में यह बात आती है कि जैसे उस का नुक्सान हो रहा हो। इस का कारण यह है कि वे कपडे, सीमेंट और लोहे आदि के एजेण्ट है और उन की वजह से ब्लैकमेल होता है। वे लोग एक आर्थिक कडी से जुडे हुए है। इस कडी को तोडने से वे अलग हो जायेगे। जब छोटा व्यापारी बडे पूजीपतियो से अलग होगा तभी देश का उद्धार होगा, तभी प्राडक्शन बढेगा, वर्ना प्राडक्शन बढने की सम्भावना नही है।

राजस्थान मे रा मैटीरियल है, मिनरल्ज हैं और उन के जितने कारखाने लग सकते है वे लगाये जाने चाहिए। जहा तक सीमेट का सम्बन्ध है, राजस्थान मे इतना ज्यादा लाइमस्टोन भरा हुआ है कि कई सीमेट के कारखाने लग सकते है। सरकार को छोटे छोटे बीस, पच्चीस, चालीस टन के प्लाटस लगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए और उन के माल उपलब्ध करने चाहिए। वेस्ट जर्मनी मे सीमेट के छोटे छोटे कारखाने लग रहे है और व प्राफिटेबल है। आज सीमेट म चालीस चालीस रुपया बोरा ब्लैक है। उसको देखते हुए राजस्थान मे सीमेट के छोटे कारखाने लगाने के लिए बढावा देना चाहिए।

हमारे यहा आयरन ओर बहुत ज्यादा है जो रलवे फ्रेट बहुत महगा होने की वजह से एक्सपोर्ट नही किया जा सकता है। इस लिए राजस्थान मे आयरन ओर का एक स्मेल्टिंग कारखाना लगाना चाहिए, या छोटे छोटे दूसरे आदमियो को इस की इजाजत देनी चाहिए, ताकि वह आयरन ओर काम आ सके।

सीकर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मे मलेहदीपुरा मे आयरन पाइराइट का अतुल भडार है। पिछली दफा मैने कहा था कि वह एशिया मे आयरन पाइराइट का सब से बड़ा भडार है। वह बहुत सस्ता पडता है। इस के बावजूद वहा कारखाना न लगाया जाना कहा तक

उचित है ? मै नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि जल्दी से जल्दी उस कारखाने को लगाने की योजना बनाई जाये और राजस्थान को फ़टलाइजर मुहैया किया जाये ।

श्री छोटे लाल (बैन) सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश के लिए औद्योगिक विकास बहुत जरूरी है । यद्यपि हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है लेकिन देश के जो नागरिक कृषि-कार्य मे नही लगे हुए है या जिन लोगो के पास खेती नही है उन को तब तक रोजगार नही दिया जा सकता है जब तक कि देश मे औद्योगीकरण नही होता है । कोयला, विद्युत, कच्चा माल और लोहा देश के औद्योगिकरण के लिए बहुत जरूरी है । इन चारो चीजो के बिना औद्योगीकरण नही हो सकता है ।

जहा तक कोयले का सम्बन्ध है उत्तर प्रदेश की कोयले की आवश्यकता 10,000 वैगन प्रति-मास है परन्तु इस मत्रालय के द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए केवल 5,000 वैगन का कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है । उस मे से भी उत्तर प्रदेश को केवल 3,000 वैगन ही मिल पाते है । उत्तर प्रदेश औद्योगीकरण के सम्बन्ध में एक पिछडा हुआ प्रदेश है । इसलिए मै चाहूगा कि उस को पूरा कोयला दिया जाना चाहिए । 1973 के प्रथम छ महीनो मे उत्तर प्रदेश को कोयले के केवल 17,142 वैगन ही मिले है । इस लिए उस की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति होना बहुत जरूरी है खास तौर से इस लिए कि उत्तर प्रदेश औद्योगिक विकास के मामले मे बहुत पिछडा हुआ है ।

जहा तक विद्युत का सम्बन्ध है आप जानते है कि विद्युत के इजीनियर्स समय समय पर हड़ताल कर देते है जिस की वजह से औद्योगीकरण में बाधा पड़ती है । कुछ प्राकृतिक कारणो से भी बिजली का उत्पादन कम हो पाता है । इसलिए भारत सरकार को अन्य साधनो से बिजली उत्पन्न करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को अधिक से अधिक अनुदान देना चाहिए ।

जहा तक लोहे और इस्पात का सम्बन्ध है, उत्तर प्रदेश की आवश्यकता 80,000 टन प्रति-तिमाही है परन्तु उस को केवल चार या पाच हजार टन प्रति-तिमाही लोहा मिल पाता है । इस के अतिरिक्त 48,000 मीट्रिक टन क्षमता वाली 56 तार बनाने वाली इकाइयो को केवल 402 मीट्रिक टन लोहे और इस्पात का आवटन हो पाता है । ऐसी ही दुर्दशा चमकीले छड़े बनाने वाली इकाइयो और बम्बे तथा ट्यूब बनाने वाली इकाइयो और रीरोलिंग मिलो ए० सी० एम० आर० इकाइयो आदि की भी है । उन को भी पूरा लोहा नही मिल पाता है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश मे 37 जिले पिछडे हुए है । उन जिलो मे औद्योगीकरण करने के लिए राज्य सरकार की ओर से वित्त निगम के द्वारा जो कर्ज दिये जाते है उन की ब्याज की दर कम रखी गई है उस के लिए अलग से चार वर्ष का ग्रेस पीरियड भी रखा गया है और ऋणो को लौटाने की अवधि भी बढा कर पद्रह वर्ष तक कर दी गई है । इसलिए यह स्वाभाविक है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को औद्योगीकरण के लिए जितने धन की आवश्यकता है उस को पूरा करने मे बहुत अडचन पडेगी । इस लिए भारत सरकार को चाहिए कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश को औद्योगीकरण के लिए अधिक से अधिक अनुदान दे ।

जहा तक पिछडे हुए इलाको का सम्बन्ध है, मैं मत्री महोदय का ध्यान उन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हू जिन की ओर किसी भी माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान नही है और मैं समझता हूं कि

[श्री छोटे लाल]

सरकार का भी ध्यान नही है । प्लानिंग कमीशन और औद्योगिक विकास से सम्बन्धित मंत्रिगण का ध्यान भी उन क्षेत्रों की ओर नही जाता है । प्राय: देखा गया है कि लोक सभा और विधान सभाओ के लिए शिडयूल्ड कास्टस और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए जो निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र आरक्षित है जहा तक औद्योगीकरण का सम्बन्ध है, उनकी पूर्णतया उपेक्षा की जाती है । इसलिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूगा कि पूरे देश मे ऐसे जितने भी निर्वाचनक्षेत्र है वह उन का सर्वेक्षण कराये और देखे कि मेरी बात सही है या नही ।

मैंने लोक सभा के आरक्षित क्षेत्रों से आने वाले माननीय सदस्यों से बात की है । इस मामले मे उन का पूरा समर्थन है । उन का भी कहना है कि अनुसूचित जातियो और अनुसूचित कुल-जातियों के लिए आरक्षित क्षेत्रों का औद्योगीकरण के मामले मे उपेक्षा की जाती है । इस सम्बन्ध मे मैने प्लानिंग मत्रालय मे मिनिस्टर श्री मोहन धारिया से एक मीटिंग के दौरान आग्रह किया था लेकिन वह इस बारे मे कहा तक ध्यान देगे यह देखने की बात है ।

मैं मत्री महोदय से आग्रह करता हू कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दें क्योंकि आरक्षत क्षेत्रों मे केवल हरिजन ही वोट देने वाले नही होते है बल्कि दूसरी जातियां वाले भी होते है । जब चुनाव का मौका आता है और हम उन से वोट मागने जाते है तो वे कहते है कि यह कान्स्टीटयून्सी शिडयूल्ड कास्टस के लिए रिजर्वड है लेकिन इस की हर मामले मे अछूत बना दिया गया है ।

इसलिए जनता के मन मे जो एक ऐसी भावना पैदा होती जा रही है उससे आरक्षित क्षेत्र से आने वाले उम्मीदवार जो हैं उन का मनोबल नीचा होता है सरकार को कदापि यह नहीं सोचना चाहिए कि आरक्षित क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा की जाये । इसलिए मैं खास तौर से जोर देता हूं कि आरक्षित निर्वाचन क्षेत्र जो भी हैं चाहे वह पिछडे इलाकें में हैं, चाहे विकसित इलाके में हैं उन सभी की ओर सरकार ध्यान दे ।

इसी तरह जितने भी उपक्रम कायम किए जाते है और जो पहले से चल रहे है सरकार की ओर से वहा पर जो शेडयूल्ड कास्ट और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए आरक्षित पद है सेवाओं में उन की भी उपेक्षा की जाती है । पब्लिक सैक्टर मे जितने कारखाने है वहा तो उपेक्षा होनी ही नहीं चाहिए । ज्वाइंट सैक्टर मे भी नहीं होनी चाहिए और प्राइवेट सैक्टर जिस को सरकार अनुदान और ऋण देती है वहा भी सेवाओ में आरक्षण सबधी जो कानून है भारत सरकार के या राज्य सरकारों के उन का वह पालन कराए । इससे अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के जितने पढे लिखे नौजवान है या टेकनिकली ट्रेंड लोग हैं वे काम मे लग सकते हैं ।

जहा तक इलाहाबाद का सबध है मै खास तौर से अपने क्षेत्र चायल की बात आप के सामने रखना चाहता हू । वहा पर कोई कारखाना नही है । केवल एक प्राइवेट सैक्टर की टार्च फैक्ट्री है । बाकी कोई कल कारखाना उस क्षेत्र मे नही है । जहा बेकार नवयुवक काम मे लग सके । यही कारण है कि गगा और यमुना के दोआबा का वह चायल क्षेत्र ऐसा है यहा पर बहुत ज्यादा क्राइम्स होते है । वहा के नौजवान बेकार होते है इसलिए चोरी डकैती और कतल का रास्ता अपनाते है और उसी में व्यस्त रहते है । जितने ज्यादा क्राइम उस क्षेत्र मे होते है उतने शायद इलाहाबाद के किसी और क्षेत्र मे नही होते । इसलिए मैं चाहूगा कि उस को जो फतेहपुर जिले की खागा तहसील और उस से मिले हुए इलाकों को लिए हुए

हैं औद्योगिक विकास के मामले में आगे बढाया जाये । मै सभा महोदय से चाहूंगा कि मेरी आवाज को उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार तक पहुचाएं ।

इन शब्दो के साथ मै औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय की मागा का समर्थन करता हू ।

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Mr. Chairman, I am very thankful for this opportunity. I want to bring some important factors which have not yet been analysed in this Report. Chapter 2 it has been stated that there is decline in industrial production. From 7.4 per cent growth rate, it has come down to 0.8 per cent growth rate. For this, the shortage of power and other things have been mentioned, but the main factors which are responsible and which had been pointed out by us times without number had not at all been discussed, nor even a trace of them could be found in the whole Report.

While there is decline in industrial production and prices are going up, if we critically analyse what is the position of the monopoly houses we find that 20 large industrial houses had a total asset of Rs. 1780 crores in 1963 64 and in 1968 this amount had gone up to Rs 2752 07 crores Late information supplied by the Monopoly Enquiry Commission is that in 1971 the assets have gone up to Rs 3102 crores. Before 1971 it had gone up by more than 50 per cent and 1964—68, it has gone up by 54 per cent Accordingly their profits have also grown. Only one industrial house, the Birla's, had multiplied and it has reached Rs. 500 crores.

If this is the position, where is the question of decline? So, the fact that there is decline in industrial production is not at all correct. The very monopoly houses are controlling more than 50 per cent of the total assets, in the country. Therefore, this aspect has not been brought out in the Report. Many of my friends, hon. Members in this House from the Treasury Benches have, times without number, on different occasions, pointed out that it is the monopoly capital which is responsible for black-marketing, price rise and corruption in the Ministry and everywhere in political and public life. But, no action has been taken. This aspect is completely missing in the Report. Unless you strike at the monopoly capital, you cannot remove black marketing, which is created by this very monopoly capital. You cannot deal a severe blow at black money unless you deal a severe blow at the monopoly capital. But, unfortunately, this has been completely missed in the whole of the Report.

The second aspect which I want to bring to the notice of the House is with regard to textile industry. This comes under consumer goods industry. All these consumer industries are controlled by the same monopoly houses. That is why, prices are going up. There are sugar barons, jute barons, cement barons and what not. The production of all the daily necessities of life is controlled, owned and distributed by these very economic powers. Therefore, what has been done during all these years? Some sick textile mills have been taken over We find, according to the report—because you have to rely on this Report—that the profit is Rs. 560.23 lakhs. If this is the net profit, this raises a question why not the Government take over the textile industry. It is a question of approach. The poorer sections of the people do not have enough money and it is beyond their capacity even to go in for the purchase of cloth. Therefore, I would demand of this Ministry that the textile industry should be nationalised. They should not wait until the mills become sick. If you wait for them to become sick and then take over, you have to pump in more money into these sick mills. After the 25th Constitutional Amendment came into force, Parliament has got the powers to take over and complete nationalise these consumer goods industries. Therefore, I demand of this Ministry that immediate steps should be taken to nationalise the textile industry.

[Shri D. K. PANDA]

My last point is in regard to development of backward areas. On page 76 of the Report, many guidelines and principles have been enunciated. What I want to emphasise is this. Nothing has been mentioned in the Report as to what has been done in regard to backward States like Orissa. This regional imbalance has been created because of the growth of the monopoly houses in the country. What steps have been taken for the development of small scale industries, backward areas and backward districts and to what extent the targets fixed earlier have been achieved. When we go through this year's Report and the earlier Reports, we find that there is absolutely no coherence. Some guidelines are laid down in one particular year, and some other different guidelines are laid down in another year. Simply guidelines have been given. Finally, we find, there is stagnation.

In Orissa, in my district Ganjam, one Mr. Bangur, who has invested only Rs. 2 or 3 crores, is earning a daily profit of more than Rs. 15,000. This can be varified. This is one of the larger houses.

In the coastal belt where the Chilka lake is there, chemical industries can be established and small entrepreneurs can be given an opportunity to develop those industries. I am not going to give a catalogue because I have no time. The industrial survey of the backward States and backward districts is not yet complete and the whole report is silent as to when it is going to be completed. There are regional imbalances and for the development of these backward areas we must fix a time-bound programme so that we can complete them or aim towards reaching that goal within a particular time. But it has not been done. So, a time-bound programme for the development of industrial backward States like Orissa should be drawn up and proper Planning has to be done with regard to this.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, the total gross assets in the public sector undertakings under the Government of India, according to the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for 1973 was Rs. 7178 crores. This is only a part of our entire public sector undertakings. The total amount, including financial and other institutions, may come to Rs. 20,000 crores. While I am neither pro nor strictly anti good monopolist, I am deadly against bad monopolists. The total monopoly capital of Rs. 3120 crores does not bother me. What bothers me, particularly in this ministry, is the performance of some of these industrial undertakings which I have been able to find out. According to the Auditor General's report, the percentage of return on capital employed in the case of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation India Ltd. comes to —42 lakhs. In the case of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., it is —130.56 lakhs. The utter inefficiency with which many of the undertakings under this ministry needs a thorough investigation. I do not apologise for the fact that this inefficiency is in part due to the very peculiar nature in which our public sector undertakings are functioning. Almost every ministry has built up an empire of its own. Each Ministry has built an empire of its own. They think that anybody else interfering in their private preserve, which is the public sector undertaking, would be an encroachment on the sovereign rights of the Ministry concerned! This attitude of the various Ministries should go lock, stock and barrel. Unless and until you coordinate the working of all the public sector undertakings in this country, where you have invested Rs 20,000 crores, you cannot manage them efficiently.

It is a matter of regret that this House has never discussed any public sector undertaking. Even though we have 86 companies plus 12 subsidiaries, we have not discussed them in this House even for a minute while we have discussed for ten hours the working of another public sector undertaking namely, the rail-

ways. Here I want to refer to the effort made by the late Shri Kumaramangalam to set up the SAIL to bring some of the major undertakings under it. I think this idea is now being given the go by. I think the time has come when all the Ministries have to consider how to make these undertakings accountable to the common citizen, to the workers and management, particularly to this august House. During the last three years I have not seen the accounts or the balance of any of these companies being discussed on the floor of the House.

Coming to the private sector, both the left, right and everywhere they keep on hammering about the monopoly houses, long as an industry is functioning efficiently as an industry I am not concerned very much about its structure. I have done a certain amount of calculation of the industrial concessions enjoyed by some of these firms in the form of subsidy in land, power, water, raw material and other facilities and also low rates of interest from the nationalised banks and Government financial institutions, generally less than 10 per cent, while a poor man in the rural has to pay as much as 60 per cent to 300 per cent per annum. According to my calculations, the total capitalised value of these industrial concessions to the private sector in the last 25 years will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 39,000 crores to 40,000 which is equivalent to the gross national product of the country for one country.

I would quote here only two or three instances. One of the major private sector houses in one of the major States in this country has virtually made the Electricity Board of that State bankrupt In another case, of which I am very familiar, the raw material was supplied to a firm in the private sector at the rate of Re. 1 when the market rate was Rs. 120, which amounts to 12,000 per cent concession. In another instance, 10,000 persons were displaced and land belonging to them of the value of Rs. 4 crores was allotted to a firm in the private sector for a value of Rs. 20 lakhs. Rs. 20 lakhs were to be paid in instalment of Rs. 1 lakh each in the course of next 20 years. This amounts to a concession of 40,000 per cent, annually speaking.

18.00 hrs.

Before concluding, I would very humbly, very sincerely and very forcefully, urge upon the Ministry of Industrial Development to constitute a Commission of Inquiry into the industrial concessions that have been enjoyed by the private sector companies in this country and to appoint it as soon as possible.

With these words, I close my speech.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : सभापति जी, आज हम औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : सभा की बैठक कल दिन के 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 27, 1974/Chaitra 6, 1896 (Saka).

GMIPND44LS—PMR— LS—JC—46—25—5—74—978